THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 21 | COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Yule Turkey Takes Wing; Steel-Worker Parley Set; Explosions Shake Oslo

The World's Day—December 20, 1943

Boston: Roast Pork Looms on Christmas Table

Harking back to medieval days, roast pork looms today as the main dish for Christmas dinner tables, with turkeys even more scarce than they were at Thanksgiving time. [Page 2.]

Fishermen's strike seems unlikely to be settled until after the first of the year, the OPA standing pat on its terms and the deadlock apparently developing into a test of whether the OPA or the Fishermen's Union can hold out the longer. [Page 2.]

Mayor met Mayor today when Francis Doherty of Charlestown, Mayor of Boystown, called on Mayor Tobin of Boston at his Executive Office in City Hall. No politics were discussed.

Washington: Steel Workers' Pay Hearing Set

The National War Labor Board scheduled a hearing here for tomorrow on a petition of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.) for extension of present contracts with 500 steel companies pending settlement of terms of new contracts.

The Dies Committee, currently investigating Japanese relocation centers and civil-service activities, received $7,500 under a House vote to continue its business until Jan. 15; the Committee already had received $575,000 since it was formed, it was pointed out.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift will serve four years as Commandant of the Marine Corps, beginning Jan. 1, following the Senate's confirmation of his appointment by President Roosevelt to succeed Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, recently retired.

Reductions of official automobile travel by 38 State Governments and the District of Columbia saved almost 6,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 11,500 prewar tires in a three-month period, compared to recent years, it was reported by the OPA.

The war has brought a population shift of about 2,500,000 persons, the Commerce Department disclosed, noting that most of the war workers have moved to the West and the South.

Local rationing boards have been advised that men and women discharged from military service are eligible for shoe-ration stamps. Airplane stamps Nos. 1-4 in Ration Book 3 should be retained in books issued to such persons, instead of being removed, as in the case of soldiers who must use Government-issued shoes.

In Europe: Norse Capital Shaken by Explosions

Explosions shook Oslo in which is described as one of the worst catastrophies the Norwegian Capital ever has experienced, as a German munitions ship exploded in the harbor, throwing ammunition into the city. A hotel has been requisitioned as a hospital for the wounded.

Prime Minister Churchill is reported "making satisfactory progress," in a bulletin from London which stated that Mr. Churchill's temperature "remains normal."

Resistance to the Vichy regime, flaring into open defiance, has resulted in the arrest of 4,000 persons in France during the past 15 days, the Paris Radio discloses.

René Massigli, Foreign Affairs Commissioner of the French Committee of National Liberation, soon will be named the Committee's delegate to Washington, succeeding Henri Etienne Hoppenot, it is reported in Algiers.

Germans must pledge not to "enter into any discussion about the situation in Germany" before they are permitted to visit a neighboring country, says the British Radio.

Candy production in Germany will be discontinued after Jan. 1, 1944, according to a report received in Stockholm.

Fascist labor syndicates have been abolished in Southern Italy coincident with an Allied directive from Naples sanctioning the "free organization of workers into unions of their own choosing."

Vittorio Orlando, former Italian Premier and Italy's representative at the Versailles peace conference, is reported to have been arrested by order of the Germans, B. B. C. states.

National: Army-Navy Union Backs Soldier Vote

The Executive Committee of the Army and Navy Union of the U. S. A., meeting in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution urging that the nation's service men and women everywhere be permitted to vote in the 1944 Presidential election.

Hawaii's curfew is being relaxed, beginning tonight, to permit enemy aliens to have freedom of movement until 10 p. m., and the dimout will be relaxed to permit full lighting until that hour, according to Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Military Governor, who said the relaxation was due to recent favorable developments in the Pacific.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Boy Postal Worker Admits Throwing Mail in the Sewer

Need for greater care in checking ages and records of boys employed by private concerns handling United States mails was stressed in the United States District Court in Boston today at a hearing involving theft and destruction of mails.

Admitting that he had thrown mail down city sewers in order to lighten his load, one 17-year-old boy, who has been working as an emergency letter carrier, declared he had been told to do so by others, because of the cold on that particular day. Because of an extremely good record, and of the fact that he gave up a civil service job in a naval torpedo station to join the Navy next month, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski sentenced him to six months probation.

Seven other boys involved in charges of theft from the mails, and of receiving stolen goods taken from the mails, admitted that in filling out applications for emergency employment in this field they had given the year 1927 as the date of their birth, although the truth was that they were only 14 and 15 years old.

One of them stated that he had been given probation recently on charges involving theft of a check. Each boy did not hesitate in telling the Judge of his participation in the various incidents involved in the charges.

Disposition of these seven cases was postponed until January 17 to permit probation officers to gather and submit complete reports.

Judge Wyzanski commented that mail ought not to be handled by anyone who has had a criminal record, and declared that laxity in checking up on applications for emergency employment should be corrected. He directed that the cases should be brought to the attention of State autorities for possible investigation.

To the boys the Judge said: "Stealing is a serious thing at any time, but to steal at Christmas time, and especially from mail addressed to soldiers and sailors, should make those who do it ashamed every time they think about it. Soldiers and sailors will be deprived of candy, gum, and other things sent them, because of what you boys did. That thought alone probably will punish you more than anything I can do."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, December 20, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 3, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio	12
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
For Children	12
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	12
Maine Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Dominion (With Russian Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	2
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	15
Restaurant (grouped)	16

Weather Predictions

Fair and Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Ash Showers Again Cloud Milton's Sky

Reconversion of Baker plant to use of coal is cause of storm of protest from residents.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Residents of the "fly-ash" district of Milton who stormed State House hearings recently to complain against the belching smokestacks of the Walter Baker Company's plant were wiping tons of grit and silica off their window sills and pianos again today as the plant completed the twin cycle of conversion from fuel oil to coal to fuel oil and back to coal again.

For three days last week the plant, by order of the Petroleum Administration for War, went back to fuel oil after more than a year and a half of conversion to coal. Originally the company had converted to coal under similar compulsion.

But last week for a brief period the residents of Milton breathed again clean, fresh air, untainted by the three tons of fly-ash or silica which the Baker stacks were estimated to have given out daily into the atmosphere with coal since February, 1942.

Ash Falls Again

Today the fly-ash began to fall again without the knowledge of the Attorney General's office, which had been holding hearings on the residents' complaints. Officially, the Town Selectmen and the residents of Milton had not been informed of any change in the policy of conversion which had been granted the Baker Company in its plea for a return to fuel oil use. But the silica began to seep through keyholes again today to scale the pianos and furnishings of local homes.

The Attorney General's Office, which had canceled hearings because the company had gone back to fuel oil, was today investigating the overnight return to coal by the Baker plant, which is set in a valley so that its smokestacks rise about even with the surrounding hills upon which are many fine old Milton residences.

Today the 150 residents, led by members of the Board of Selectmen who stormed Beacon Hill before, are preparing new protests against the shift in orders of the Petroleum Administration for War which is blowing fly-ash back into the district.

Form of Silica

Fly-ash comes out of the chimneys in the form of silica which can be scraped off furniture and placed in bags by the pounds. Put one of these bags in a furnace under high tempertures and the silica will harden into plate glass squares.

Only two days ago the Attorney General's office released a statement of congratulations from Milton's residents to Ralph K. Davies, Vice-Director of the Pe-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Russians Crack Hitler Line in South, Threaten to Outflank Foe in North; Bolivian Government Overthrown

President Penaranda is ousted by revolutionist group hostile to policies of U. S.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 20 (AP)—The pro-Allied Bolivian Government of President Penaranda was overthrown today in a coup d'état by leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, an organization described as strongly opposed to policies of the United States.

President Penaranda, Gen. Miguel Candia, Bolivia's Minister of War; Gen. Antenor Ichazo, Chief of Staff; Minister of Government Pedro Arce Zilvetti, and other leaders of the Penaranda Government were reported to have been arrested.

The Nationalist organization which engineered the successful coup is made up of elements of the Bolivian Army, and youth organizations.

Nationalist leaders succeeded in overthrowing the Penaranda Government after a gun battle broke out at 3 a. m. in which both machine guns and rifles were heard.

Appeal to Populace

Victor Paz Estenssoro, a former Finance Minister, arrested in 1941 in connection with an allegedly attempted Nazi putch in Bolivia, appealed to the population to assist in "consolidating" the revolution. Señor Paz Estenssoro was reported to have set himself up in the President's Palace.

In an interview Señor Paz Estenssoro declared: "The Atlantic Charter and other obligations of Bolivia will be respected and maintained . . . the new government in no case will alter the international situation at the side of the United Nations."

The former Cabinet Minister's arrest in 1941 grew out of what the Penaranda Government charged was a plot by Ernst Wendler, German Minister to Bolivia, to provide a communication channel to Germany, supplied with information from Bolivia Army officers who favored a totalitarian form of government.

Herr Wendler was ordered expelled from the country.

A revolutionary spokesman declared that one of the Party's demands would be a Bolivian outlet to the sea, a demand which he said President Penaranda had opposed.

Apparently he referred to coastal territory Chile took from Bolivia 50 years ago by force of arms. A Bolivian sea outlet has been the subject of subsequent diplomatic exchanges with Chile but that country has been unwilling to cede more than a free port.

A Radio announcement said a

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

American troops dig in along ridge close to shore of New Britain occupied area.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ON NEW GUINEA, Dec. 20—Five days after it landed on New Britain island, the American Sixth Army today was approaching the Arawe airstrip, six miles north of the tip of the Arawe peninsula.

A relatively small American invasion force has cleared up remaining Japanese snipers from the six-mile peninsula, has captured a small amount of enemy equipment, and has dug itself in along the coconut-studded ridge which parallels the shore.

Supplementary troops and supplies have been brought in and the original landing party gradually expanded in strength.

One colorful episode in meeting the supply problem was use of a B-17—one of the last remaining Flying Fortresses in this area—to drop some 18,000 pounds of supplies from the air.

The crew of the fortress rigged the bomb bay with bins which released supply parcels in the same manner it formerly jettisoned bombs.

Japanese Claims Disproved

But for the most part, the surface ships have been able to get through with little opposition despite the grandiose claims from Tokyo that large numbers of American ships have been sunk in the operation.

The primary objective on New Britain has been attained, and an official spokesman of Gen. Douglas MacArthur states that the operation is regarded as highly satisfactory and successful.

Just how the campaign will develop from this opening wedge is a question only the next few weeks can answer.

It is obvious that any overland attack against Rabaul—250 miles northeast of Arawe—is militarily impossible.

Although New Britain is the largest and most important island of the Bismarck Archipelago, it is still largely unexplored. Only a few patrols have ever crossed the narrow island which contains some of the densest jungle in the entire Pacific.

Area of Few Trails

Aside from Rabaul which was formerly seat of the Territorial Government and the home of a few hundred white settlers, the 370-mile island is wild backwoods country dotted with a few native villages and crossed only by a few tortuous one-man trails.

In the nearly two years of Japanese occupation little improvement has been made in overland communications, and various enemy coastal holdings are still connected for supplies by the customary barge traffic from Rabaul.

Under these conditions the only way of continuing the advance on any large scale against the Japanese in New Britain would be through further seaborne landings.

By the same token any large-scale enemy counterattack against Arawe would have to be by the same method.

Only Threat From Air

The Japanese might bring troops down the south coast in barges from Rabaul, but they would be wide open to attack from the air and would probably suffer the same fate as enemy convoys which were caught in the Bismarck Sea earlier this year.

Barges might be brought down the northern coast to a point opposite Arawe, but it would take days to bring troops and equipment across the trails which cut

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Russians Launch New Drives

This map of the entire eastern fighting front shows how the Red Army has opened simultaneous winter assaults in both the northern and southern sectors of the 1,500-mile battle line. Successful penetration of the Nazi defenses in both regions might force a general German withdrawal to the frontiers of the Baltic and Balkan countries. Inset shows progress of northern Russian assault in the Vitebsk area. It has reached a point only 57 miles from the Latvian frontier.

Allied pilots hurl huge weight of bombs on Nazi targets—Fall of Arawe airfield near.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian troops are forging ahead swiftly in powerful new winter offensives at both the northern and southern ends of the long Eastern Front.

At the mouth of the frozen Dnieper, the Red Army apparently has smashed the southern anchor of Hitler's entire line. The German Radio admits the Nazis have evacuated their Kherson bridgehead on the Dnieper, only 90 miles from Odessa. The German announcement of withdrawal at Kherson has not yet been confirmed by the Russians, but it seems probable that this city of 83,000 population is in Soviet hands again. If this is the case, the whole German position in the Dnieper Bend area is in grave peril.

At the same time, in the Nevel area of White Russia, the First Russian Baltic Army is pouring through a 50-mile gap torn in the Nazi lines. The vital German bastion of Vitebsk is outflanked and threatened. Soviet forces are within 20 miles of the rail junction of Polotsk, and only 57 miles from Latvia.

Nothing the Germans have attempted thus far has been able to slow down this northern assault, which probably has as one of its early incidental objectives the lifting of the siege of Leningrad. In less than a week it has accounted for 20,000 Nazi fatalities, 2,000 prisoners, and 500 captured towns.

In launching simultaneous assaults in both the north and the south, the Red Army may have no less a goal than the withdrawal of the Germans from every mile of Russian territory. If the Russians can penetrate the Nazi defenses at both ends of the 1,500-mile fighting line, the Germans either will have to order a general retreat to escape envelopment of their major units or launch counterdrives of sufficient strength to contain the Soviet salients.

The failure of their recent counterdrive to take Kiev makes it doubtful whether the Germans could hope to succeed with the second alternative.

Meanwhile, Allied air power is demonstrating that it is now in a position to hurl a maximum weight of explosives against German industrial and military targets from both north and south. American bombers and fighters struck Northwest Germany from Britain a few hours after Allied heavy bombers had soared over the Alps from Mediterranean bases to attack Augsburg, 20 miles north of Munich, and Innsbruck, a railway control point to the Brenner Pass. Forty-three Nazi fighters were knocked down in the Augsburg and Innsbruck raids against a loss of 16 Allied craft.

While little change is reported in the hard, slow fighting on the Italian front, capture of the Japanese-held Arawe airfield on New Britain appears imminent. American Sixth Army troops seem to be making steady gains on the besieged island with the support of artillery fire and concentrated air power. Capture of the Arawe field would bring the powerful Japanese base of Rabaul within the range of American fighter planes

Russia:

Germans Concede Loss of Kherson

The loss of Kherson, which the German Radio acknowledged, left the Germans without a good defense prospect short of the Bug River, 30 miles to the rear on the way to Odessa. Announcing the withdrawal, the German radiocast said the crossing of the Dnieper

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

With 186 Billions Unspent War Budget Faces Pruning

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Pointing to unexpended balances of the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration of $186,785,383,797 as of September, 1943, and to unobligated balances of these agencies as of the same date of $92,000,331,910, the Joint Congressional Economy Committee today served notice that the $100,000,000,000 war budget which President Roosevelt is expected to send to Congress next year will be scrutinized, analyzed and pruned as no war budget has since Pearl Harbor.

The Committee's report, presented by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, also claimed that with its annual budget outlay of $10,000 the Committee had already been instrumental in saving the Federal Government $2,117,543,231. And it announced its intention to continue investigations of all Federal expenditures, particularly military expenditures, with the sole aim of eliminating waste and inefficiency and avoiding duplication of functions.

The Capital's interest today, however, was in that section of the report, tucked away on page 5 of the 7-page pamphlet, which announced these unexpended and unobligated balances of the armed services.

Unexpended Balances

The following table on unexpended balances comes from the report: That on the breakdown of unobligated sums was obtained by The Christian Science Monitor from the Committee today.

	Unexpended Balances	Unobligated Balances
War Dept.	$113,969,963,197	$64,467,783,489
Navy Dept.	58,699,479,585	25,080,398,982
War Shipping Administ'n	2,980,306,007	1,901,130,240
U. S. Maritime Commission	6,975,598,638	$47,694,279
Totals	$186,785,383,797	$92,000,331,910

In studying these figures, it must be kept in mind that

Continued on Page 3

Cargo Ship Firing at Target Puts West Coast in Turmoil

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Target practice by a Canadian merchantman off the west coast of Vancouver Island threw military establishments on the Pacific into turmoil on the night of Dec. 18.

Not until next day was the source of the shells definitely identified.

In the meantime, planes had been dispatched to scour nearby waters for hostile craft and leave for military personnel was canceled. It was said here that no shells struck land and no one was injured.

It was understood the merchant ship was sailing off Vancouver Island when it was decided the gun crew should be given an opportunity for practice. Picking out a land mark on shore as a guide to direction and making certain the shells would fall short, the gun crew fired.

The ship's course. Troops in the area reported to Pacific Command Headquarters, which put defensive steps into operation immediately.

Authorities did not announce the name or home port of the merchantman.

No official announcement was made, but within a few hours of the incident rumors that an enemy attack had been made buzzed through coastal cities.

The vessel which caused the night's alert is one of the veterans of the coastal trade, battered by years of service to isolated ports along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

No blackout accompanied the alarm, but defenses along the British Columbia and Washington coasts were alerted and prepared to put into action strategies worked out immediately following Japan's ... into the war, Dec. 7, 1941.

Four War Criminals Pay Price of Crime in Soviet

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARKOV, Russia, Dec. 20—Yesterday morning at 11:45, under a gray winter sky, the sentence of a military tribunal was executed on three German war criminals, and a Russian traitor, Mikhail Bulanov.

From early morning, thousands of Kharkov citizens gathered on a piece of waste ground, formerly the site of a market which was burned by the Germans.

Some persons climbed on the roofs of adjoining buildings. The crowd struggled to get nearer to the place of execution, and a cordon of Red Army men held it back with difficulty. But every thing was done speedily and simply, and after a time, the people went home in orderly groups with a feeling of satisfaction that justice had been administered.

One could not help remembering the words spoken by the prosecutor, who said that the chief culprits are members of the German Government. For the time being, they are walking in freedom, but there is a feeling in Kharkov that they will not escape similar punishment.

Every occupied country has its Hitlerite viceroys and its Bulanovs who have sold themselves to the fascists either from fear or for 90 Reichsmarks. Hence the exemplary trial here, which is the first of its kind, has historic significance.

I flew from Moscow yesterday morning to attend the closing session of the trial. First of all I heard the speech of the prosecutor, who, with citations of international law, stated briefly the most lurid and shocking facts of the case collected from witnesses and the defendants themselves. He demanded the supreme penalty.

Defendants Act Unconcerned

His words were translated into German by an interpreter, but the defendants continued to listen with unconcern just as though this was none of their business and their future was not hanging in the balance.

Then came counsel for the defense—first, N. V. Kommodov, who defended the youthful Hans Ritz and the middle-aged Wilhelm Langheldt. He was followed by S. K. Kaznacheyev, who defended Reinhardt Retzlaw. The general thesis of the defense was that German soldiers are obliged blindly and dumbly to carry out the criminal orders of Hitlerite authorities. Furthermore, it was said, each of the defendants had individually sincerely repented and wished to exculpate his heinous crimes.

The last speaker for the defense was N. P. Belov, on behalf of the Russian traitor, Bulanov, who drove a car for the Kharkov Gestapo. He used the same arguments and also pleaded for consideration for the low intellectual development of his client. The defense counsels spoke with eloquence and

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Fish Strike Seems Set To Run Through Holidays

Finish of the fishermen's strike is not now expected until after the first of the year, as insiders analyzed the outlook today.

Fishermen nowadays don't like to be out at sea at Christmas, and in their meeting here last week with the Office of Price Administration showed no anxiety to hurry up the end of the tieup.

The strike, now in its fifth week, has apparently settled down into a waiting game to see who can hold out longer, the union or the OPA, according to some of the best posted.

Meantime, the OPA is making various adjustments which are whittling down some of the edges of the deadlock.

It is now established that the OPA proposes to hold fast to the 1942 average wholesale prices for fish as the best it can do for the fishermen under the President's hold-the-line directive issued in efforts to hold off inflation.

The only opening for readjustment of figures under the 1942 schedules that the OPA has offered the union comes in the opportunity the OPA has given to fishermen to point out prices that need to be corrected.

Chief Grievance

This does not meet the chief union grievance, demand for more income to make up for the cut which the fishermen claim the OPA's wholesale price ceilings of last July put into their pay.

As it looked today, the OPA plans to stand pat, and if the Atlantic Fishermen's Union desides to call off its strike, to let it do so on the OPA terms.

No date has been set for another meeting of the New England fish advisory committee which was called together here last Friday by the Washington OPA. When the fishermen's subcommittee, composed of leaders of the fishermen's union now on strike, will meet again is indefinite. It seemed possible that the retailers' and wholesalers' subcommittees might be reassembled soon for discussions concerning their fields.

The advisory committee turned out to be not a negotiating body, but a group acting under definite requirements set by the Washington OPA and working under Washington supervision.

Some of the participants were critical today of its procedure. "It was not an advisory committee at all," declared one. "We listened to a lecture on what's what, and were told to take it or leave it."

One correction of 1942 figures has already been made by the OPA on pollock, and several others are in process this week. Among these is the price of yellowtails at New Bedford.

In brief the OPA position today appeared to be that its ceilings are fair, and that they give the fishermen all that is possible under the law.

On the other hand, the fishermen contend that their income has been cut 35 per cent by the ceilings the OPA imposed last July 13, that they are entitled to more than they are now getting, and that the OPA does not have authority over their pay, because control of wages lies in the hands of the War Labor Board.

Offstage there seems to be quite a dispute about the cut the fishermen complain of, whether they actually took such a slash as they report.

'While Shepherds Watched . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

School Children Paint Window-Pictures of First Christmas

Forty-eight pupils of the James P. Timilty School in Roxbury have painted scenes of the Holy Land and the Nativity on windows surrounding the school yard. David Campbell, left, and Frank Solazzo are shown putting finishing touches on a scene of the shepherds in the fields.

Roast Pork In the Lead For Holiday

Mediaeval Days Are Here Again!

That's likely to be the theme song with respect to civilian Christmas dinners this year—turkey and fowl being even more scarce than they were at Thanksgiving, and with fresh pork on the plentiful list.

Undoubtedly, New England housewives will forgo the age-old and traditional boar's head which was borne on a platter to the festive table in grand state, with the bearer of the head followed by choristers and minstrels, singing and playing. It was a great honor to serve this delicacy.

But, roast pork in a variety of cuts, reasonable in price, low in ration point value, and available at almost every market, will be this year's best substitute for roast turkey. Beef and lamb also are fairly plentiful.

Same Condition

Reasons for the shortage of turkeys in New England have been enumerated many times, and the same conditions which prevailed at Thanksgiving time have not been improved in any respect by the new Government order permitting military buying at one cent above the ceiling price.

Dealers are critical of this move, and recent telegrams opposing the move, sent to Senators and Representatives in Washington, as well as to OPA officials, have resulted in the calling of a conference on the subject early in Jannary. This, of course, will be too late to help the present situation, but may clarify matters in the future.

Meantime, dealers point out that, with no one critical of the Government taking whatever proportion of the turkey production that may be needed for our armed forces, it might better have arranged for an additional percentage set aside for such use than to have jacked up the price.

"That's where the Government made its mistake," said one large buyer. "Instead of setting aside as much as they needed, as they had every right to do, they went in and cleaned up the market by paying more than the ceiling"—a sort of legalized black market for the benefit of the armed forces.

Back to Christmas

But back to that Christmas dinner, with sizzling roast pork, fragrantly aromatic with the spices of the stuffing, as the main dish. Vegetables of most varieties are available, and a few of the choicer kinds might help to offset any disappointment from those whose mouths were made up for white meat or a drumstick.

A dainty, Christmasy salad of fresh grapefruit sections, garnished with red and green preserved cherries adds much to the beauty of the table, and, with colorful decorations—well, roast pork begins to take on brighter aspects for the Christmas dinner.

Of course, a rich plum pudding—most of the ingredients are off the ration list now—topped with hard sauce as only mother can make is a "must" on the menu.

And—well, why go on. By this time, roast pork should be almost a "must" on any Christmas dinner table.

Italians' Free Choice Of Government Is Urged

Freedom of the people of Italy to choose their own form of government, immediate restoration of postal service to Sicily, and reannexation by Italy of European territory predominantly Italian in national feeling and tradition were demanded by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University, who addressed a mass meeting of the Friends of Italian Freedom at Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon.

At the same time, he said that the Dodecanese Islands, inhabited by Greeks and not by Italians, must go to Greece. Albania must be left to the Albanese, and the eastern section of the territory called Venezia Giulia by the Italians, and inhabited by a compact Slav population, must go to Yugoslavia.

"These territories," he continued, "will have to be severed from Italy, not because the Italians have been defeated, but because they had no right to be there even before they were defeated.

Concern Over Sicily

"We are concerned especially with the fate of Sicily," Professor Salvemini emphasized, and he warned British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to keep 'hands off" Sicily, accusing him of attempting to make this island a British protectorate.

The former Italian parliamentarian deplored American and British support of King Victor Emmanuel. He said that if Italians were left free to do what they wished, the overwhelming majority of them "will do away with royalty and establish a democratic republic on the pattern of Switzerland and the United States."

Professor Salvemini also called for the formation of an Italian legion to fight side by side with American and British soldiers up the road to Rome. He added that "We regard a cordial and permanent co-operation between America and Britain as the first cornerstone without which no peaceful world can be built up.

"But," he warned again, "this new world must be a commonwealth of free nations and not a preserve of the British Foreign and Colonial Offices.

U. S. Policy Criticised

"Unfortunately," he concluded, "we have been forced against our expectations to realize that the policies of the American Government are wrong, not only as far as Italya, but also as far as France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Germany itself are concerned. Fortunately, the mistakes which have been made are not at all hopeless. They can be retrieved," he declared.

Public pressure on American officials to make them change their Italian policies was urged by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, who also addressed the meeting. "If we give Italy a chance, we will be giving our own children and grandchildren a better chance," she asserted.

A third speaker, Hiram Motherwell, of New York, former correspondent in Italy for the Chicago Daily News, outlined the work of the Allied Military Government. Following the same policy used in the military occupation of the German Rhineland in 1918, he said, AMG has employed its unlimited military power to retain Fascist tyrants in office in Italy, because it is the "easiest and most orderly way to govern," a policy he firmly denounced.

Excerpts from Professor Salvemini's address will appear in the Wide Horizon column on the Editorial Page tomorrow.

Schools Plan For Yuletide Observances

Christmas observances in the Boston public schools this week will feature pageants, carol singing, Christmas plays, and other activities which are marked this year with an outstanding spirit of earnestness and unity.

Perhaps the most unusual activity has been the window-paintings of Holy Land scenes produced by 48 pupils of the James P. Timilty junior high school in Roxbury. Done in poster-paint mixed with bon ami to make it adhere to the glass, the work covers windows on two floors bordering the center courtyard of the school.

Paintings on the top floor are of angels heralding the coming of the Christ-child. Those on the lower floor show scenes of the East, the Nativity, the coming of the wise men, and the flight into Egypt.

Wednesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock the windows will be lighted from within and the public is invited by John B. Dacey, headmaster of the school, to view them from the courtyard.

At the Thomas A. Edison intermediate school in Brighton there will be two performances of a Christmas play depicting how Dr. Clement Moore came to write his famous poem, "'Twas the Night Before Christmas." The attendance of the school is too large to be accommodated at one showing, and performances have been scheduled for regular assembly periods on Wednesday and Thursday.

Christmas pageants will be given at the Dillaway School in Roxbury, the Mary E. Curley School in Jamaica Plain, and the Patrick F. Gavin School in South Boston.

At the Benjamin Cushing School in Dorchester, tiny carollers from the first three primary grades and from the kindergarten will dress in partial choir vestments and present a program of ancient and traditional carols. To the accompaniment of a piano and 12 members of their own rhythmic "orchestra," about 250 children will give a program such as the school has presented for the past five years, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Boston's Embarkation Port Sphere of Women Workers

Boston's Port of Embarkation, probably the third busiest among the nation's war-busy waterside terminals for troops and matériel, is almost a woman's preserve.

Nearly one of every three employees throughout the numerous installations making up the highly guarded Port is of the fairer sex, even though almost indistinguishable from men as they do man's work in greasy coveralls.

Like so many wartime establishments, women have had to step in to fill the need for an early victory and so far their contribution has greatly exceeded expectations, according to officials who recently opened the Port to a press tour for the first time. They want even more women workers.

"Notice the leading roles played by women," they say. The office staff in the Army Base is practically all feminine, with the "normal" assignments at clerical and secretarial tasks to keep track of the huge flow of men and materials.

Checkers Are Women

Ammunition or other small-packaged cargo arriving by rail is unloaded by male gangs, but the checkers are women, and the piling of the packages is largely done by women drivers of the "industrial jeep." This fork-lift or "chisel truck" scoops laden pallets of goods, raises them shoulder high if necessary in stacking, and saves numerous man-hours and back muscles.

One such driver was a Back Bay debutante who "came out" in 1941 and now can maneuver a ton lift as deftly as she would a sports coupe.

Trucks and other road equipment, including units weighing more than seven tons, arrive not far from the water side for initial processing for the trip across. At this depot, women rival men in greasing and tuning each unit, to make sure factory specifications have been followed. Engines are dismantled if necessary by them. Checking anti-freeze and the battery is mere routine, presaging the least of the automotive tasks these women can do in the postwar civilian world around the family car.

In the stand-up stance of a backing-up truck driver, one woman backed the familar 2½-ton amphibian "duck" into a dim garage and swerved it part way up a circular ramp, expertly avoiding a seven-ton utility truck by inches, as she helped systematize the pool of trucks. After the war, a 20-foot parking space for the family car will be "duck-soup" for such experienced women as these. Many of them are mothers with grown sons in the service.

Things Easy After War

Women as well as men drive the units to the final processing yard, where the engine is sealed for the voyage. The carburetor is taped, paper and wood guards are placed over glass and other exposed services, and an expert protective job is done by workers to whom mere dishpan-hands would be a luxury. Also in this stage, little "donkey" tractors, driven by women, pull the quieted monsters of combat to their proper place in the tow line, bound for shipside.

About all the women don't do, according to Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Port Commander, is pack the equipment aboard ship, "but it probably won't be very long before they'll be crew members" he predicted.

Showers of Ash Again Cloud The Skies of Milton

Continued from Page 1

troleum Administration for War, and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell for accomplishing the reconversion of the Baker plant back to fuel oil. Action had been obtained, it was stated, due to the fact that the fuel oil situation had suddenly appeared better than the coal situation.

The Baker company would like to return to fuel oil and stay there. It is cheaper and cleaner to burn than coal. To get rid of the fly-ash in its present system would require equipment costing $40,000. And under wartime restrictions this equipment is said not to be available.

Thus the relief the residents of Milton thought they had attained after weeks of legal agitation virtually has been snatched from them overnight. And until a new order comes through from the PAW the gray dust known as fly-ash which is blown over a five-mile area around the Baker plant will continue to blanket Milton.

Woman's Press Group Plans Program on World Relations

Women's Activities

Herbert Gezork, Helen M. Benedict and Virginia C. Shattuck will share an international relations program at the next meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Women's Republican Club, Dec. 22, at 2:30 p. m. Miss Helen M. Haney is chairman of the afternoon.

Professor Gezork, who is the author of two books in German, both of which were suppressed by the Nazis, will speak on "The Germany for Which I Hope." Executive Secretary of the German Baptist Youth Movement until it was dissolved, he came to the United States in 1936. He is now a member of the faculty of the Andover Newton Theological School and of Wellesley College, and he is also teaching at the School of Military Government at Boston University.

Mrs. Benedict, a Pole, will tell of her work among refugees in Poland just before she left there in 1940. The role of the Pan-American Society will be discussed by Mrs. Shattuck, its President.

Record at War Work

Mrs. John Pfeiffer, who as President will preside at Wednesday's meeting, has just been making a record of the Association's war work, which she will describe over the radio tomorrow morning. Because its members live all over New England, its contribution to the war must be reckoned largely in terms of what they as individuals accomplish, she explains.

Among the achievements on her growing list is the raising of $160,000 in cash—not pledges—by Mrs. Irving J. Walker of Cambridge and Miss Sylvia Richmond, literary editor of the Chelsea Evening Record. These two women put on four War-Bond parties at which Mrs. Walker talked about bonds and told amusing things that happen in an author's activities. The parties have been so successful that other communities have copied the plan, and Miss Richmond has been given a citation for meritorious service by the United States Treasury.

Watertown Party

The Watertown Woman's Club is giving a Christmas party for its own members this afternoon in the Unitarian Parish Hall. Mrs. George E. Carlton planned the entertainment, which includes a musical program by the Club Chorus under the direction of Mrs. Oscar Vickers.

For weeks now the Club's nearly 300 members have been working to make Christmas cheery for others. The climax of their activity came this past week end. On Saturday afternoon the Social Welfare Committee, of which Mrs. Wilfred Walsh is chairman, entertained 75 children in the Phillips School playroom. Twelve members of the Club's Garden Committee spent the entire day at Fort Devens where, with representatives of other garden clubs, they hung greens and gay Christmas decorations in Lovell General Hospital. They also took gifts, one for each patient, for the sunroom ward which their Club furnished last year at the New Station Hospital. The Club has now completed its goal of an afghan for each bed in this ward; the last 11 were presented on Saturday. Yesterday, another group from the Club delivered the Christmas bags it has filled for the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Saltonstall to Speak

Governor Saltonstall is to be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club tomorrow at 7 p. m. at the Hotel Bradford. His topic is "The State in Wartime." Mrs. Frank B. [illegible] of Worcester will discuss current events; Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston will preside.

Tuesday Meetings

Cushman Club—Sixteenth annual Christmas party, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The festivities will include carol singing and dancing.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Jeanne Welty will present a monodrama entitled, "The Invincible Miss Kemble," in the Wollaston Legion Post Building at 2 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Entertainment at this Christmas meeting includes a musical program and Miss Brenda Ericson's interpretation of "The Other Wise Man." Gifts for the Volunteer Service Baskets will be collected.

Phllergians of Braintree—Presidents' Day will be observed with a program of opera miniatures by four guest artists, and readings by Mrs. Harold C. Pearl. Mrs. Herbert F. French and Mrs. Francis B. Cushing will be guests of honor. The meeting is at the First Congregational Church at 1 o'clock.

Mail Is Mixed Up So Carrier Burns It

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—A pile of ashes is all that remains today of more than 100 Christmas greeting cards and letters, disposed of Saturday by a temporary holiday carrier assistant through a misunderstanding of post-office parlance.

The youthful carrier, returning to the post office with a stack of letters which he had been unable to deliver because they were mixed up, was told by a regular employee "to throw them into streets," meaning to sort them according to streets, numbers and zones.

The assistant, misunderstanding this terminology, started to dump the remaining mail into the street behind the post office, when another temporary employee suggested: "here, I've got a match, that will be neater." The letters made a neat little bonfire.

Christmas Tree Party Is Planned

A Christmas Tree Celebration will be held at the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children on St. Botolph Street, Boston, next Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock.

This is an annual event at the school, and this year Mrs. Timothee Adamowski, Chairman of the Ladies' Visiting Committee, is aiding Vernon K. Brackett, Superintendent of the School, in the preparations.

Mrs. Wheeler Named

Appointment of Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler, Jr., of Weston, to head the Boston Division of Volunteers for United Seamen's Service, has just been announced. Mrs. Wheeler has also served as Chairman of the War Services Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts State USO Committee.

Call for 'a Lot of Bad Acting' Got Actress Her Wish—a Ham

"We could use a lot of bad acting over here," recently wrote Vivian Leigh from London. So, Guthrie McClintic sent her a ham—to eat.

"And this proved to be exactly what she wanted," Mr. McClintic told a Boston audience at the Copley-Plaza this morning. He explained that his friends in England apparently are not allowed to tell him in plain English what they would like him to send them.

The noted producer regaled the season's first "Morning of the Theater" audience with wartime sidelights on the theater. Among them was a story about the filming of "In Which We Serve," which Noel Coward told him just the other day. Mr. Coward, incidentally, is in New York on a brief vacation on his way to entertain the troops in Africa.

It seems that in shooting the scene in Mr. Coward's film in which a Nazi plane attacks the ship, the producers were using a captured German plane which had its actual insignia intact. This plane was dipping in and out of the clouds and in and out of the harmless motion picture "flak" when suddenly those on the set below saw it scuttling to earth. A real Nazi plane had joined it in the clouds and the anti-aircraft guns had started sending up real flak!

Expressing some astonishment at the serious type of entertainment the boys in camp seem to enjoy, Mr. McClintic told of one production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" at Fort Meade in Maryland. The theater was so cold that both the audience and the actors wore their coats, but the boys gave the play such a warm reception that Katharine Cornell thanked them with "the only curtain speech of her career." As her husband and the producer of most of her plays, Mr. McClintic ought to know.

Taking issue with those who think that the theater should be subsidized after the war, Mr. McClintic confessed that he "violently disapproves" of subsidies for teh theater. In countries where the theater has been subsidized he feels the theater has not been a free theater, and he is very much in favor of a free theater. He said that he tells his students at Yale (he is lecturing at the Drama Schol there this year) that they must not expect to be subsidized; that they must prove their work. "When we are sacrificing thousands of lives for the sake of freedom, I do not think it is too much to ask these young people to sacrifice something for themselves," he said.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps valid Dec. 26; "S," Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 expire at midnight.

Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944, Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inpection for B and C book holders Feb. 28.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 801. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Officers Protest Liquor License Close to Barracks

High Army and naval officers appeared before the Boston Licensing Board today to oppose petition asking transfer of a liquor license from 5190-92 Washington Street, West Roxbury, to 500 Summer Street, directly opposite the Army's Fargo Barracks.

The petition was vigorously opposed also by Clergymen representing all the churches, the Greater Boston USO, the Red Cross, and the Salvation Army.

In a statement read by Lieut. Col. L. R. Shaffer from Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding Boston Port of Embarkation, it was pointed out to the Board that "in no one other single tavern in the city of Boston could enemy agents expect to find so many men who know so many things, and who, therefore, would be so unintentionally apt, in exchange of common experiences, to divulge so much vital information."

Earlier prominent residents representing property owners along Beacon Street in the vicinity of the Fox and Hounds Club entered protests against the Club's application for a general liquor license by which it may serve the public at will.

Carol Sings Held In Post Office

At the first of a series of noon community carol sings in front of the Christmas tree in the main corridor of the Boston Post office, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly gave a short address today.

Postmaster Connelly thanked the public for co-operating in early mailing, and called attention to the fact that 1,360 employees of the Boston postal district are now in the armed forces.

The community sings will continue each noontime this week, through Dec. 24.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will give a talk on "The Enjoyment of Color" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Grace Stambaugh, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

The regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be held at the Parker House, Room 11, at 2 p. m. Melville C. Freeman will speak on John Paul Jones.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Subsidies Rally Called

Calling of a mass meeting to back the subsidy program of President Roosevelt at Faneuil Hall tonight is announced by the Boston Women's Trade Union League. Mayor Tobin, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, and labor leaders from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations are on the program. Mrs. Rose Norwood, President of the Women's Trade Union League, will preside.

Leaders in Industry and Labor To View Government War Film

War Activities in New England

The inside story of America's fight for freedom will be revealed to a group of 1,500 New England leaders of industry, labor, and the press at a special premiere at 10 a. m., Wednesday, at the Fenway Theater, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, has announced. The picture is sponsored by the War Department.

Entitled "War Department Report," the picture is completely without precedent, General Miles said, adding that it will graphically present many facts hitherto regarded as confidential.

Packed with actual combat scenes of American troops in action on battlefronts around the world the film pulls no punches and is designed to show war production workers exactly what the score is, the General said.

"For the first time in its history, the War Department is making an official report on the military situation directly to the war workers of America. This is not a pep talk. It is a report by your general staff," Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson declares in a commentary accompanying the film.

To illustrate its points, the film draws on the cream of actual combat movies. In dramatic sequences, it shows the landings on Sicily, the battle on the Salerno beach, amphibious attacks on Jap-held territory, and American planes in aerial combat with the enemy. Some of the scenes are from captured enemy films.

Away for Holidays

One hundred and five New England women, many of them from the Greater Boston area, left here recently to begin training as Women Reservists in the United States Naval Reserve Training School, the Bronx, New York. In charge of the group, which will be divided into three platoons for the trip, will be Miss Marguerite Reeves of Woburn, Miss Harriet Gold of Revere, and Miss Barbara D. Grady of Lowell. Ensign Frances M. McCormack, USNR, of the First Naval District Procurement Office, will accompany the delegation.

Field-Forest Club To Hear Burroughs

The Field and Forest Club will hear about newsboys' clubs and their activities, when their Christmas Round Table meets at club headquarters, 3 Joy Street, Boston, tonight.

Guest speaker will be Harry E. Burroughs, originator of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation of Boston. With the aid of motion pictures Mr. Burroughs will describe the workings of the club founded for the benefit of newsboys and shoe-shiners. He will explain how the club is self-governing, includes a mayor, selectmen, courts, and a police force. There will be music by the Newsboys' Harmonica Band, and a distribution of gifts around the club Christmas tree.

Dr. McCorison to Speak

"Brotherhood Without Prejudice" will be discussed by Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, Jr., Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, at the Christmas luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler, on Dec. 22, at 12:15 p. m. Appearance of the "Winchester Bell Ringers," directed by Mrs. Henry A. Povelsite, will be a feature of the luncheon.

Children to Give Christmas Carols

A "carol service for children by children" will be held next Thursday at 5 p. m. in Memorial Church, Harvard University.

Directed by Mrs. Langdon Warner and with accompaniments by E. Power Biggs, organist, the program will include familiar carols, a Bach chorale, and a number of lesser known traditional carols.

There will be a voluntary rehearsal at 3:30 the same afternoon at the Church, to which the public is welcome. The later performance is for children.

Choirs participating in the program have been recruited from Buckingham, Browne and Nichols, and Shady Hill Schools.

Maine Labor Committee Demands Soldier Vote

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 20 (AP)—A resolution demanding "positive Congressional action to assure that all men and women in the armed forces may vote in 1944," has been adopted by a "Maine United Labor Political Action Committee."

The Committee, formed yesterday by delegates from Congress of Industrial Organizations unions and the railroad brotherhoods, also voted to favor food subsidies, "unqualified support" of the railroad brotherhoods in their demand for wage increases, and support of the United Steel Workers' Union in its wage boost demands.

Absentee Cost 20 Years

Working hours totaling 49,439, or nearly 20 years of a single employee's time, were lost through absenteeism in the River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn in a recent week, it is reported in the plant's paper.

Fund for Children Of B. U. Soldiers

In appreciation and remembrance of the sacrifices made by Boston University graduates killed in their country's service during the present war, the University will grant free tuition to the children of these B. U. alumni.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, recommended the provision to the Executive Committee of the institution's Board of Trustees. The Committee approved the proposal and authorized the establishment of scholarships to be available when "the babies and young children of those heroes who have been sacrificed will be ready to enter college."

Weather Predictions

Fair and Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight. Diminishing winds late tonight. Fair and colder Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Decreasing cloudiness and colder tonight, with diminishing winds. Fair and colder Tuesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday, decreasing winds late tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:31 p. m.; height 4.3 feet.
Tuesday, 7:03 a. m.; height 4.3 feet.

Famous Dickens Work to Be Read

It is just 100 years since the publication of "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens, and at the December meeting of the Dickens Fellowship in Boston tonight Edward F. Payne, President of the group, will read the famous story. He will use the very same dramatized version of it which Dickens himself used when he read it in the old Tremont Temple on Christmas Eve, 1867.

As usual, the meeting will take place in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, at 8 o'clock. George C. Phelps, Choirmaster of All Saints Church, Ashmont, Mass., who recently joined the local branch of the Fellowship, will bring his choir boys to sing a program of old English Christmas carols. Hostesses will be Miss Elizabeth Wright and Miss Christine Eastman, the child member of the branch, who is a Dickens enthusiast at eight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

What Good Are Subsidies? Vital Questions Answered

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Why does the Administration want subsidies?

How do they save the people any money?

Why wouldn't it be better to pay a cent more for a quart of milk, say, and not bother about the subsidy?

Don't subsidies add to the national debt—which is colossal already?

What's the tie-up between wages and prices?

Why not abolish the OPA entirely?

These are some of the questions the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has been getting on the subsidy issue, particularly the food-subsidy question. The following, giving facts and figures drawn from Government sources, attempts to answer the preceding questions and others as they might be answered if you could sit down with Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, and put them to him yourself:

"Pay for Themselves"

"The Office of Price Administration, which has the job of holding the cost of living line, has figures and examples to show that subsidies more than pay for themselves.

"But it makes, and it wants the public to understand, the great difference between the two major types of subsidies—differential subsidies and food subsidies.

"The first type of subsidy, of which copper is the best example, is aimed at getting high-cost producers into production. Only the high-cost producers get the subsidy assistance. By it a general price increase in the industry is prevented. Remarkable savings accrue from this type of subsidy, possibly $5 to $10 saved for $1 invested.

"The other type of subsidy, food subsidy, is less justifiable on a purely financial basis, but it still saves more money than it costs. The OPA figures that the $1,100,000,000 spent this year on food subsidies has saved the public $1,400,000,000 in food costs. That is a net saving of $300,000,000.

Percentage Mark-Ups

"Some of this has come about through savings due to the prevention of increased percentage mark-ups as they progressed on a commodity. Innumerable stages from producer to wholesaler to retailer to consumer pyramided the percentage increase.

"Thus if the mark-up allowed at each step is 10 per cent and you start with the price at $1, the cost of the article after each of three 10 per cent increases would be respectively $1.10, $1.21, and $1.33. But let the original price rise to $1.20 before you add the 10 per cent increases and you end up respectively with $1.32, $1.35, and $1.60.

"In the first instance, the consumer has paid $1.33 for an article that cost $1 to produce—or a difference of 33 cents. In the second instance he has paid $1.60 for an article that was originally produced for $1.20—or a difference of 40 cents. In this type of subsidy, the OPA by holding the price has saved the consumer 7 cents. Not much, but every little helps.

"There are, of course, some food subsidies—and the OPA is the first to admit it—in which there is no saving, in which $1 spent saves only $1. Milk, and most food subsidies, are of this nature—but not all.

Then there are some food subsidies which are of the differential type—for example, potatoes.

"At the present ceiling price of $1.90 a hundredweight and without any subsidy, there will be so many bushels of potatoes grown. But for civilian consumption, Lend-Lease, and use by the armed services, more potatoes are needed. To get farmers to grow that extra amount, some incentive has to be offered. You can't force farmers to produce potatoes, but you can induce them to produce the extra needed supply. An incentive subsidy is the answer.

"Farmers who haven't found it financially worth while to grow potatoes at $1.90 a hundredweight will, at $2.50 a hundredweight, the OPA has discovered, grow that extra amount needed to meet the nation's war demands.

The question then is whether to let the price of potatoes for every farmer rise to $2.50 a hundredweight or subsidize those high-cost farmers by incentive payments of the 60 cents differential. The OPA pays this incentive differential tax on only about one fifth of all the potatoes grown. This subsidy costs $25,000,000.

"Let the general price paid for all potatoes rise to $2.50 a hundredweight, which is what the OPA contends it would without the subsidy if the required supply is to be obtained, and the nation's potato bill would increase by the number of hundredweight of potatoes grown, 280,000,000, multiplied by the 60 cent differential, or $168,000,000.

Big Saving Claimed

"In this one instance, then, OPA figures could claim that at a cost of a $25,000,000 subsidy on potatoes, the nation has been saved $168,000,000, or a net of $143,000,000. For a dollar spent, $6.70 roughly has been saved.

"While this differential type of subsidy is not common in the food-subsidy program, it is used not only with potatoes, but also with soybean-oil production, dairy-feed payments, and on apple transportation.

"OPA's admission that in many instances of food subsidies there's only $1 saved for $1 spent, may cause many persons to ask, Why not, then, do away with those subsidies?

"The OPA insists that food subsidies are an integral part of price control and that price control is irrevocably linked to wage control. Let one or the other get out of line and the nation will be off on the high road to inflation. It firmly believes that if the cost of living rises perceptibly—and food prices constitute 40 per cent of the cost-of-living index—the wage dam will break.

"Already the cost of living is over 7 per cent higher than the equivalent increase permitted labor under the Little Steel formula. Wage rates were permitted to increase 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels under that formula. But the cost of living has risen roughly 23 per cent above that level. There is, therefore, a constant pressure from labor to break the Little Steel formula and win another wage boost to at least take care of higher living costs.

"At just what point the wage dike will break and the inflation spiral move up a notch the OPA cannot say. But it believes that the nation is near if not at that point, that a subsidy which only returns dollar for dollar on investment but prevents any rise in the cost of living is still a bargain. It is a form of insurance against inflation which the nation can't afford not to take out.

"The OPA feels that if given $1,500,000,000 next year for food subsidies, it can hold the price line; also that only by holding the price line can wage increases be staved off.

Nation's Wage Bill

"The nation's wage bill today is about $100,000,000,000. Let living costs go up 1 per cent and labor has new grounds to force a wage boost. Even if it won only the 1 per cent equivalent to the increase in cost of living, the wage bill would rise $1,000,000,000. [The OPA figures, however, for technical reasons that for every 1 per cent rise in the cost of living, labor's equivalent wage boost amounts to only .8 per cent.] Using OPA figures then, a 1 per cent increase in the cost of living would boost the nation's wage bill by $800,000,000 — assuming all along that wage rates are and must be tied to living costs.

"Isn't it cheaper then, the OPA argument runs, for the nation to keep the cost of living constant, even at the price of subsidies, if by so doing wage boosts can be stifled?

"It costs about $350,000,000, the OPA figures, to keep the cost of living down 1 per cent. That's a mere bagatelle when compared with the added labor costs a break in the Little Steel formula would bring.

"So, as the OPA figures it, it's good business to strive to hold the wage line by subsidizing prices. Even if the cost of administering OPA is added—about $150,000,000 a year—the nation still is ahead of the game financially by this figuring.

"Many persons don't understand why or how labor can justifiably make new demands when it seems obvious to them that both skilled and unskilled labor is rolling in money as compared with prewar days.

Figured on Straight Time

"The point—which they may not agree with—is that wage rates as figured by the Government are based on straight-time calculations and that time-and-a-half and double-time rates are not involved in the Little Steel formula. The Little Steel formula allows labor a 15 per cent rise in basic wage rates. It has nothing to do with increased income due to overtime earnings.

"A comparison of what happened to prices in the last war and what has happened in this one should persuade anyone that cost-of-living controls have been worth while. And subsidies have helped make such control possible, according to the OPA.

"Assuming that the cost of living in this war had followed the trend of living costs in the last war, when costs generally were allowed to go their merry way upward, one finds that the nation's munitions and construction program would to date be $68,000,000,000 greater than it is, that the consumers' cost-of-living bill would be $21,000,000,000 more than it has been. Surely subsidy payments—even with the cost of administering the OPA thrown in—have been worth while strictly financially if they have in any way contributed to such savings.

"Some opponents of subsidies say that it would be cheaper to pay one cent more for every quart of milk than add millions to the national debt. At a cost of $200,000,000, the OPA figures it is holding down the price of milk 1 cent a quart. Critics of this subsidy say the nation not only has added $200,000,000 to the national debt but that it also must borrow the interest on that sum which at, say 2½ per cent, is $5,000,000 a year. Over a period of 10 years, principal and interest on this transaction may be about $250,000,000. Let's pay the 1 cent more a quart of milk, the argument runs, and the country won't be $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 in the hole.

"To the OPA, this is only a polite way of saying let's not invest a few millions, even billions, in an anti-inflation drive, for that's a lot of money. The OPA is more than confident that such sums are only small change when compared to what inflation—whether controlled or uncontrolled—would cost.

"A 10 per cent drop in the purchasing power of the dollar—which is what a 10 per cent inflation means—would add 10 per cent to the nation's war bill. With that in the neighborhood of $100,000,000,000, an addition of $10,000,000,000—which would be added to the national debt—is not to be disregarded lightly. And there's no reason to believe that if the wage-price inflation circle got under way it would stop there.

"No matter how the OPA figures it, it is cheaper in its sight to invest $1,000,000,000 or $1,500,000,000 in subsidies yearly and hold the price-wage line than let inflation get going. It's a form of insurance, which, while admittedly costly, is still a good business investment for the nation."

Jewish Soldiers Ask Extra Christmas Duty

By the Associated Press

Camp Rucker, Ala., Dec. 20

The Christmas spirit is abroad at this army base.

Jewish soldiers have volunteered to take over the duties of soldiers of Christian faith so that the latter may fully observe Christmas Day.

Chaplain Sam M. Silver said although Christmas falls on a Jewish Sabbath, the Jewish soldiers will break it to allow their Christian comrades to observe the natal day.

Boston Ordnance District Gets Ideas From Employees

Ordnance workers are also taxpayers, and so have a practical interest in production economies, said Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District, as he reported today that under an "ordnance taxpayer suggestion program" thousands of useful ideas for improving the day's work are being contributed.

This program, General Lewis declared, "will cultivate teamwork between management and employees, offer a valuable device for recognition of individual worth, and provide an additional yardstick for measuring the progressiveness and alertness of particular ordnance installations."

The Boston Ordnance District and other ordnance facilities are now displaying attractive posters inviting suggestions. Re-emphasizing the need for all-out production, General Lewis quoted battle memorandums received today from Lieut. Col. William A. Weaver, Executive Officer to Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, chief of the Technical Division of the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces.

In Southwest Pacific

Colonel Weaver, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, recently returned from the Southwest Pacific area, where he served 16 months as an ordnance officer under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The job of ordnance personnel there is to supply bombs and ammunition to American and Allied planes, P-T Boats, and other raiding craft. They maintain, issue and repair all weapons and vehicles in the forward areas that are under constant enemy fire, as well as in the rear areas.

While in the Southwest Pacific area, Colonel Weaver flew 12,000 miles in one week, spent days in the jungle searching for a likely area to conceal ammunition supplies, and still other rigorous days at sea.

Value of Equipment

"One night," he reported, "an air raid siren let loose and woke me up. I didn't know how long it had been wailing, so I dove right through my mosquito net, grabbed my helmet, gas mask, shoes and pants and sprinted for the beach. Before I had covered the 100 yards, our searchlights picked up the Jap bombers almost directly overhead. I had to make a choice between mosquitos and Japs. I chose the latter and sat on the sand near my trench and first put my clothes on before tumbling into it."

After giving this indication of the value of equipment giving protection against tropical insects, as well as of more publicized war materials for fighting back the Japanese, Colonel Weaver gave a reminder that supplies of both kinds depend directly on production at home.

"All-out production on the home front is terribly important," he said. "We were so close to the combat lines that many ordnance vehicles, completely assembled and armed, were coming back to us as battle casualties within 24 hours after we had sent them out. American workers have won the first battle of production. The battle of adequate replacements lies ahead."

The Boston Ordnance District reports that women and older men trained by the Army Ordnance Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., have filled the majority of jobs vacated there by about 2,500 men who have joined the armed services.

One of the fastest Army Ordnance assembly lines overseas is located in England, according to the Boston Ordnance District. The soldiers of an ordnance maintenance company there assemble jeeps at the rate of one every three minutes.

Framingham Sends Photos To Soldiers

Four hundred pictures of some 2,000 Framingham folks and familiar town scenes, printed in an attractive picture edition of the Framingham U. S. O. News, have been sent to men and women from that town who are serving in the armed forces all over the world.

So many stationed overseas have written for pictures that a committee, headed by Frederick L. Robinson, Robert H. Graham, and Mrs. James Geehan, assisted by a great many fellow townsmen, set to work to obtain pictures and names and addresses of those to receive this greeting.

Photographers Wesley Tremere, Wesley McIntire and Ted Adams visited factories, favorite hangouts, football games, stores, lunch rooms, street corners, public buildings, homes and everywhere that a scene would interest men and women in the service.

Publication was made possible through the co-operation of the Framingham News and Lakeview Press and a donation by the Dennison Manufacturing Company. The front page carries the greeting "To Our Men and Women In Service."

There are brief descriptions of the work involved in getting out the issue, particularly emphasizing the co-operations of the towns people, a list of the 2,800 Framinghamites on the Honor Roll, and everything else is pictures, more than four full pages of them.

Warnings Against Fascism Voiced at Jewish Congress

Warnings that anti-Semitism had provided the opening wedge for Fascism in Europe and is now increasing in the United States were voiced by speakers at the closing session of the annual convention of the New England Division of the American Jewish Congress at the Hotel Bradford last night.

Speaking for Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, who was unable to be present, Rabbi Edward E. Klein of the Free Synagogue, New York, told the audience which filled the main ballroom of the hotel, that "anti-Semitism in the United States is not a matter of war psychosis but is a cleverly disguised policy designed to divide America."

John Roy Carlson, author of "Under Cover," told the meeting that the real menace to Democracy in the United States is the native Fascist who hides behind a distinguished background and native birth to spread ideas which before Pearl Harbor were disseminated by the Bundists and the leaders of the various "shirt" movements.

"I see no real danger from those with foreign accents, German or otherwise, but I do fear those who loudly profess their patriotism while often unwittingly serving as unpaid agents of Hitler." Mr. Carlson said. "They are the Fascist enemies within a 'made-in-America' tag."

The young Armenian author, whose book exposed a large number of subversive groups at work in the United States, criticized Boston's new Police Commissioner, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, for having termed the anti-Semitic disturbances here as "kid stuff."

"Police Commissioner Sullivan undoubtedly knows Boston," the speaker said, "but he does not know the methods of Fascism when he so characterizes the Jewish beatings here." He added that the youthful offenders were "hiding the work of adult minds."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian) of Boston, said that the "chief threat in America is the indifference that does nothing about anti-Semitism."

The Rev. S. W. Adriance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Dec. 20—The Rev. Samuel Winchester Adriance, who passed on here yesterday, was the compiler of the first Christian Endeavor hymn book.

Graduated from Dartmouth in 1873 and Andover Newton Theological School in 1876 the Rev. Mr. Adriance was minister of the Lloyd Presbyterian Church, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., before taking the pulpit at Highland Congregational Church, Worcester. Although he retired in 1891 he occupied many pulpits throughout the State as a visiting clergyman.

Moderate Reconversion Cost Seen by Harvard Economist

Reconversion of war plants to peace uses will cost much less, affect fewer workers, and take less time than popularly supposed, it is forecast by Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, a leading American labor economist.

Dr. Slichter estimated the number of workers in plants where reconversion will be a real problem at only 800,000. Engineering expense of arranging plants and equipment where old equipment still is available he figured at no more than roughly $280,000,000.

There are some cases in which the equipment has been sent abroad or has been worn out in war work, and these situations will swell total expenditures.

In few industries did the economist place the time required for reconversion at more than three months—provided reconversion is not delayed by the failure of the Government promptly to remove Government-owned machines and raw materials.

These are plants which more or less will produce the same things they did formerly. New plants which will turn to new products he took out of the class of reconversions. He termed such drastic readjusting as new investment. This he set down as a different question, with other measurements of cost, workers, and time.

"For old plants that are returning to peace production, the engineering problem of getting ready to make commercial goods probably will not be great in many companies," Dr. Slichter said.

"In the textile mill or clothing factory, for instance, there will be no problem at all. It will be very simple to shift over from war production. I think this will be true, in more or less degree, for most of the war industries.

"The greatest part of them, perhaps 90 per cent, already have the 'know how' and most of the old equipment. This they will have to move back.

"Only in 10 per cent of factory production is war output so different from civilian output that the engineering problem promises to be a major one.

"The cost of reconversion is due for the most part to equipment, such as the expense of repairing and arranging machinery and of buying such new machines as are required to replace machines worn out in war work.

"This expense is not likely to be more than one quarter of the investment in equipment per wage earner, or about $350, going on the estimate of total investment per worker costing $1,400, as figured by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"However, while the narrow engineering expense may be small, the actual cost will run much greater, because plants will not be producing during their readjustment to peace uses. When converting, they will have nothing to sell. That cost will be quite important, and it is worrying some firms.

"This will be a loss both to companies shut down, resulting from loss of earnings, and to the community, which will suffer from the lack of employment."

Dr. Slichter added that his estimates of the expense of reconversion did not take into account the cost of enlarging plants to meet anticipated expansion of postwar demands, because that was to be figured as new investment.

Production Increased In Ice Refrigerators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Dec. 20

Production quotas for the first quarter of 1944 for domestic ice refrigerators have been set at 269,809 units, the War Production Board announced.

The total includes refrigerators permitted to be produced but not finished, in the fourth quarter of this year. It also includes 13,660 ice chests.

The figure for the first three months of 1944 represents an increase of 40,000 over production permitted in the last quarter of 1943.

More Employees Reporting Back At Western Electric

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20 (AP)—Army officials who took over the Baltimore plants of the Western Electric Company on presidential order, sought today to resume full-scale production while union and management representatives remained deadlocked on future labor policies.

However, Army officers said there was a "noticeable increase" in the number of employees reporting for the day shift. The company has said about 50 per cent of the workers were idle, while union claims ranged up to 90 and 95 per cent.

Meanwhile, representatives of the union and company again conferred with the Army in an effort to break the deadlock.

Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Philadelphia Signal Corps Depot Commander, and his staff marched quietly into the plant just before noon yesterday and set up operations, but aside from a statement that the company and the union had agreed to resume work, there was no announcement on a settlement of strike issues.

The Point Breeze Employees Association, an independent union, voted to strike a week ago today after the National War Labor Board refused to order the company to establish separate sanitary facilities for the plants' 8,900 white and Negro employees.

Company officials said that approximately 1,700 employees were Negroes, and that about half of the 8,900 total were women workers. About 6,700 workers are members of the P. B. E. A. and the others belong to the Point Breeze Salaried Employees Association.

Delaney Is Nominated As Collector of Revenue

Denis W. Delaney of Lawrence, Mass., formerly Massachusetts head of the Works Progress Administration, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, filling the position formerly held by Thomas B. Hassett, resigned. The appointment had been forecast for weeks in political circles. Thomas H. Buckley is Acting Collector.

Edward F. Fletcher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20—Edward F. Fletcher, who passed on here Saturday, was Mayor of Worcester in 1902 and 1903. A graduate of Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mr. Fletcher began the manufacture of what became known as the Waverly School Shoe in Ayer. Following this he obtained interest in the Oakdale Shoe Company, later helping to form the Waverly Shoe Company in Worcester.

Born in Littleton, he was a lifelong Republican. Mr. Fletcher served in the Common Council and was elected Mayor of Worcester in 1902 and re-elected in 1903. Known as the "vetoing Mayor," he even vetoed a council measure increasing his own salary from $2,500 to $5,000 a year.

CALL Curtis 1000 LUMBER

Bill says—

"Many of the boys in camp are planning long distance calls over the holidays, so to avoid the rush I'm going to call you early Christmas week.

"Why don't you do your own holiday calling ahead of time – that will help free the lines for the service men..."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Art Exhibitions in Boston and Cambridge—'The Messiah'

The Winthrop Collection Upon Second Inspection

By Dorothy Adlow

It is just two months since the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection was officially announced as a gift to the Fogg Art Museum. On the first tour of introduction, the installations at the Fogg were so beautiful and so profuse that we were overwhelmed. At that time, the accession could be viewed only in respect to its volume and scope. It is now possible for us to treat objects separately and in groups, and to estimate their enhancement of the special collections which were already in the museum.

The Classical department had formerly been small but supplied with choice specimens of Hellenic works, particularly of the later centuries. The additions to the little gallery are welcome, and illuminating. They show the orientation of style in antiquity; they mark the trends from archaic to maturity and decline.

* * *

Grenville Winthrop welcomed art in all speculative manifestations, appreciating that each style had its own aspirations, and its own summit of perfection. What vigor in the slender figure of an Etruscan warrior of the sixth or fifth century B. C. Here is a fighter whose slender tense form is contrasted with the great sweep of an immense helmet. The Etruscans were then powerful in Italy and their culture reflects the influences of Greece and the Orient. The peculiar qualities of the archaic in this figure have been relished by modern artists who strive for a comparable conciseness and abstraction.

To move a step or two away towards a Greek Aphrodite of the third century B. C. is to travel across centuries of time and leagues of space. The Aphrodite reproduces the attributes of a living form. The carver resisted obvious symmetry, avoiding the stable balance around a central axis, twisting, tilting, contorting the figure. But there still remains a quality of grace; dignity is implicit in the Hellenistic piece, although the designer has abandoned the Olympian heights for the byways of naturalism.

* * *

There is a seated figure of bronze that carries us back to the detachment of the primitive. It is a Hittite piece, portraying a ruler. The departure from realism proves an advantage, enforcing the hieratic aloofness. The attenuation of the figure is no childish liberty but a means toward an end; it promotes dignity and distinction. Picasso in his Blue Period tried with sensitive understanding to achieve a similar quality of temperament. How tellingly the artist accomplishes his characterization, free of the tyranny of fact. Here is a simplicity which does not betoken ingenuousness, but the clarification that comes with experience.

There is more and more in the Classical Collection to carry us to the reaches of ancient fancy, a little Chaldean head, compact and thoughtful; some Luristan bronzes throbbing with excitement.

* * *

At Doll and Richards

Water colors by a group of New England artists are on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.

Included in the display are "Halifax in Winter" by Stanley Woodward, "Mt. Popo, Mexico" by by Nellie Littlehale Murphy, "Trout Fishing" by Ralph W. Gray, "Maine" by Kay Peterson Paeker, "Pink Roses" by Polly Nordell, "Marginal Way, Ogunquit" by William Jewell.

The pictures vary from the painstaking wrought bird-portraits by Charles Emil Heil, to the freely executed brushwork of Dodge Macknight, from the vivid articulation of Vladimir Pavlosky to the melting impressionism of Harry Sutton. Other exhibitors are Dwight Shepler, Blanche E. Colman and Glenn McNutt.

Dennie Moore, Harvey Stephens, Ruth Gordon, Loring Smith, and Jessie Busley
In Miss Gordon's new play, "Over Twenty-One," which comes to the Wilbur tonight on its way to New York

Annual Oratorio Performance

The Handel and Haydn Society, true to its traditions, gave its 176th performance of Handel's "Messiah" in Symphony Hall last night in this its 129th season. The annual performance of the "Messiah" is one of those Christmas customs which the Boston public is not willing to curtail this year or any year—every seat was filled. There is other music which more specifically belongs to Christmas first to last, but the special devotees know by experience that there is only one Handel and one "Messiah," and that there is nothing else which could give anything like the complete satisfaction the "Messiah" gives.

The "Messiah" is one of the more cherishable traditions we have inherited from our English ancestors. To them this music has been a rite ever since the composer first conducted it at Dublin two centuries ago for a good charity. The English have gone further than we, because they have always found regular oratorio performances an indispensable part of good living, and we, alas, have not.

Handel has always been the darling of England—ever since he was "Mr. Handel of Brook Street" —and the English have ever since made a hobby of Handel (one remembers the unbridled eulogies of Samuel Butler, who put him before Homer). We too have made a hobby of Handel, on occasion, but we have been less wholehearted about it, remaining quite complacent with the "Messiah" as if that were the first and last fine thing Handel ever did. Our "Messiah" devotees are frankly unadventurous, preferring to bask in the familiar.

Listening to the "Messiah," one understands how the music completely suits the English temperament. It is simple and direct—there is "no nonsense about it." It squarely meets every implication of the text. Pictorial suggestion is never lacking in the orchestral portion. The ornate vocal style has never been handled with truer dramatic effect. Counterpoint flows with Olympian simplicity, reaching everyone, never falling for a moment into baffling erudition. The arias drive home their message with unfailing conviction. In the choruses there is sweep and amplitude and a fine marshalling of the massive outbursts. The whole is sane and strong and heartening. One turns again to Samuel Butler and recalls his phrase: "the healthy, robust tenderness of Handel."

When an audience willingly subjects itself to the greatness of Handel, wisely accepting the intention for the deed, then it would be bad grace in a reviewer to do police duty and track down shortcomings. Suffice it that Thompson Stone guided the chorus with a firm hand and had from them a clear and full-bodied response. The soloists conveyed the purport of their exacting recitatives and arias. Ruth Diehl, the soprano, and Wesley Copplestone, the tenor, gave a rounded beauty of tone and smoothness of style. Sonia Essin, the contralto, sang with understanding the memorable numbers which fell to her lot. Walter Kidder, the bass, met the requirements of his many difficult passages with his usual facility. Georges Mager sounded the trumpet of doom with thrilling finality. The orchestra, consisting of Boston Symphony players, illuminated the performance with a sinuous beauty of instrumental tone.

J. N. B.

Art Exhibitions

Blanchen Gallery, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of Fifteen American Painters. Gallery open between 4-6 p. m.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Cartoons and illustrations by American and British Artists, sponsored by the English Speaking Union of the U. S. Through Dec. 25.

Children's Art Center, 36 Kirkland Street—Sculptures by E. A. Philbrick and drawings for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of stained glass by Dora Pintner. Through Dec. 24.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French paintings of the twentieth century; choice etchings and color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by three Vermont artists, Francis Colburn, Clay Bartlett and Arthur K. D. Healy. Through Dec. 25.

New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of small pictures by English and American artists.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays, closed on Mondays and Christmas Day. Special Christmas Exhibition. Through Jan. 6. Selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern Embroideries, Costumes, and Costume Accessories; "The Dean's Roll-call," newly acquired painting by Thomas Eakins; Silver of the First Church, Brookline, and of Christ Church, Cambridge. Through December.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition entitled "Brazil Builds."

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—"Wings Over America." Through December.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Arthur G. Robinson's collection of ancient and modern Chinese paintings. Through Dec. 29.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Annual exhibition of little pictures.

On the Stage

In the spring—on April 10, according to the New York Times—a new musical comedy, "Dream With Music," is expected to reach the Shubert Theater in Boston for tryout. Richard Kollmar is the producer of the prospective opus. The book will be by his wife, Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon, and Ben Roberts. The music will be provided by Buck Warner and the lyrics by Franklin P. Adams. Binnie Barnes is expected to play the lead.

* * *

Edward Chodorov's new play, "Decision," with Gwen Anderson featured in the cast, is scheduled to come to Boston on Jan. 24 after a brief engagement at Wilmington. Edward Coate is the producer.

Chromatic Club

The second meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston, Mrs. C. H. Flood, President, will be held in the Charter Room of New England Mutual Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10:45 a. m. Peformers appearing are Elaine Elkerton, contralto; Elizabeth Whitney, violinist; Elizabeth Scher, pianist, and Robert Ewing, accompanist.

Race for Congress Looms In Maine's First District

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 20—Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine appeared slated for a contest in seeking renomination as a result of last week's announcement by Arthur G. Spear of Portland, Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, that he would either seek the Republican Congressional nomination in his district, or go after another term in the State Senate, which he has already served for five two-year stretches.

Although he did not say so, those close to the political picture assumed Mr. Spear would seek the Congressional nomination in case Gov. Sumner Sewall does not.

Councilor Spear and the Governor have been closely allied politically, and were brought even closer recently when Mr. Spear took a lone stand among members of the all-Republican council in backing the Governor's appointment of a successor to Municipal Court Judge Grua of Livermore Falls. It was the Governor's first open breach with the council.

His insistence that his choice of a judge after careful investigation should prevail was denied twice by the body in refusing to confirm. The second instance led the Governor to remark that it appeared to be a case of the council attempting to reverse normal procedure by trying to name a judge with the advice and consent of the Governor. Although an isolated and localized appointment, the post still remains unfilled and holds the possibility of causing a party breach, with Governor Sewall and Councilor Spear definitely aligned. Governor Sewall is considered a prospective First District candidate, and it is assumed Councilor Spear's decision would depend first on whether or not the Governor wants the nomination.

Absentee Voting

Secretary of State Harold I. Goss said last week Maine's absentee voting laws were liberal, and placed no territorial restrictions. But he admitted it would be difficult for a large number of service men to vote because of communication difficulties.

The procedure requires that the man request or have someone request for him an application for an absentee ballot, and the application must be returned with his signature certified in order to obtain a ballot. The ballot must be marked in the presence of a commissioned officer and returned in time to reach the voting place before the official closing time of the polls in order to be counted.

With frequent transfers, transportation congestion and the several steps involved, election officials expected the soldier vote to be light. A recent amendment to the Maine constitution provided that no Maine man should lose his voting residence by reason of his absence from the State in military service, and that persons from other States should not obtain voting residence by reason of being garrisoned here.

Emery Confirmed

The Executive Council last week confirmed appointment of Superior Court Justice George L. Emery of Biddeford for a third seven-year term. Also confirmed was the reappointment of Forest Commissioner Raymond E. Rendall of Alfred to a second four-year term as head of the big department responsible for the conservation and protection against fire of Maine's vast timberlands. A newcomer to the State House last week was Abraham Breitbard, Portland attorney, named to the post of Deputy Attorney General by Frank I. Cowan of Portland, Attorney General.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.6 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—2:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YVSRM, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—1:30 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-up. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London — 9:15 p. m. — "The Changing Christmas Tree." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Reginald Paul, Pianist. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru — 11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Dec. 21

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (OPERA)

Aaron Richmond Announces
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
DEC. 26 thru JAN. 2
BOX OFFICE TODAY!
ONLY at WILBUR Theatre
POPULAR PRICES, $2.20 TO 55c
Orch. $2.20 & $1.65, Orch. Circ. $1.65
1st Bal. $1.65, $1.10. 2d Bal. 85c & 55c

Fortune Gallo presents
SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY
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Sun. Mat. Dec. 26	TRAVIATA
Sun. Eve. Dec. 26	RIGOLETTO
Mon. Eve. Dec. 27	BOHEME
Tue. Eve. Dec. 28	AIDA
Wed. Eve. Dec. 29	CARMEN
Thur. Eve. Dec. 30	BARBER of SEVILLE
Fri. Eve. Dec. 31	CAVALLERIA; PAGLIACCI
Sat. Mat. Jan. 1	FAUST
Sat. Eve. Jan. 1	TRAVIATA
Sun. Mat. Jan. 2	TOSCA
Sun. Eve. Jan. 2	TROVATORE

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — One Week Only — OPENS TONIGHT
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON
In a New Comedy
OVER TWENTY-ONE
by RUTH GORDON
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Evgs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-$1.10

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
20,000,000 Radio Listeners
Anne Nichols' Comedy Success
POPULAR PRICES — EVES. .55 to 2.20
NEW YEAR'S EVE, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75
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"A DATE WITH THE FALCON"

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The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a reader of the Monitor.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors • Orpheum 9:15 A.M.
Open • State 11:15 A.M.
DONAT'S GREATEST ROMANTIC ADVENTURE SINCE "39 STEPS"!
ROBERT DONAT
in THE ADVENTURES OF TARTU
with VALERIE HOBSON
Plus
Scandalously Funny!
"YOUNG IDEAS"
Susan Peters • Herbert Marshall
Mary Astor

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK
"Flesh and Fantasy"
CHAS BOYER BARBARA STANWYCK
EDWARD G. ROBINSON • ROBT CUMMINGS
CO-FEATURE! GRACE DAVID McDONALD BRUCE
"She's For Me"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Betty GRABLE • Robert YOUNG
"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"
Plus "SUBMARINE ALERT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Olivia de HAVILLAND • Robert CUMMINGS
"PRINCESS O'ROURKE"
plus "ADVENTURE IN IRAQ"

ESQUIRE Hurt Ave. opp Symphony Hall
NOW
Robert Paige Louise Allbritton
"FIRED WIFE"
Plus "NEVER A DULL MOMENT"
Bits Bros. • Frances Langford

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Don AMECHE • Frances RAE • Ann RUTHERFORD
in "HAPPY LAND"
PLUS ON STAGE — FRANK FAY • BELLA BARONOVA • BOBBY HELLER • DANNY DARO
BUY NOW SOUND
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Greer GARSON • Walter PIDGEON
in "MADAME CURIE"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Extra Christmas Show Broadway Stage
Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A DELIGHT."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Cl. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:40.

HELEN HAYES in **HARRIET**
—"A HIT"—WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Thurs. 2:40
No Performances Dec. 24 and 25

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
—The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE
2nd YEAR
LAUGH HIT
MANSFIELD, 47 St. W. of Broadway Cl. 6-9056
Evs. Inc. Sun. 8:40, Mat. Dec. 25, 26, 28, 30; Jan. 1&2

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
EVES. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS and FRIENDS by DODIE SMITH
KATHARINE CORNELL — RAYMOND MASSEY
HENRY DANIELL — CAROL GOODNER
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th, West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. $3.85-1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75-1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur., Sat. & Tues., Dec. 28

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI. 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

TONIGHT at 8:30 BEST SEATS 3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took Audience by Storm"—World-Tele.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
46th ST. THEA., West of B'way. Cl. 6-0075
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonia Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40; Sun. 8:15. Mats. Sun. at 2; Christmas Week daily at 2:40, except Fri. 2 perfs. New Year's Eve, 8:30 & 11:50. Mail Orders Filled.

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street Cl. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW the WORLD"
At Barrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
As Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LANDI—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A HIT! EXPERT ENTERTAINMENT!"—Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
MARK WARNOW presents
WHAT'S UP
MUSICAL HIT
JIMMY DAVIS JIMMY DURANTE GLORIA WARREN
Staged by GEORGE BALANCHINE
NATIONAL Thea., 41 St. W. of 8th. PE. 6-0870
Evgs. (Incl. Sun.) 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:30 and 5:15 Sharp
PERS. MONDAY (No Perf. Sun.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
ALVIN 52 St. Thea., W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4822
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Over 21," starring Ruth Gordon. Staged by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonora Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Second meeting of the season by the Chromatic Club of Boston. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 2:40, 5:25, 8:10.

Exeter—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 8:30, 9:25. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter; Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:35. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "She's For Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Hers to Hold," Deanne Durbin. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Escape," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 10 a. m., 1:19, 4:38, 7:57. "Come Live with Me," Hedy LaMarr, James Stewart. 11:48 a. m., 3, 6:24, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Orpheum — "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:52, 6:28, 10:14. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 11:12 a. m., 2:28, 5:34, 8:50.

Paramount—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 3:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8: 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Voice That Thrilled the World," "Swan Lake Ballet," "Babies by Bannister," "Sing, Helen, Sing!" "Passing Parade," "Phony Express." "In the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 11:30 a. m., 3:03, 6:27, 10. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:32, 4:56, 8:39.

Telepix—"Marines at Tarawa," Katharine Dunham. "Champions Carry On," "Law Lehr," "Tropical Sportland," "Hollywood Personalities," "Development of Motion Pictures." Latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 8:40, 8:30.

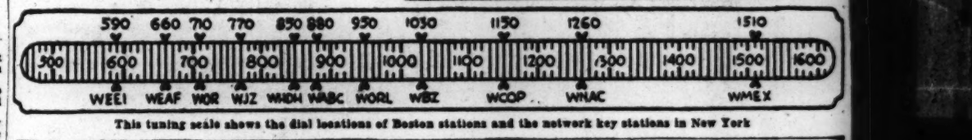
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr.
Regent: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Hi Ya, Chum," Jean Parker, Leon Errol.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Cromwell, Lon Chaney. 1:40. Continuous from 6:40.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 1:20, 5:20, 9:20.
Oriental: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige, Louise Allbritton. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings.
Cleveland Circle: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Topman," Donald O'Connor. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Submarine Base," John Litel. 2, 8.
University: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Bette Davis, John Garfield. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55. "The March of Time," 2, 5:20, 8:30.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chance of a Lifetime."
Codman Square: "Iron Major." Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.
Franklin: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 3:15, 8:02. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Vaudeville Days."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn, Marguerite Chapman. 2:30, 8:15. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 3:50, 9:35.
MALDEN—Granada: "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.
Mystic: "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 2:15, 8:35. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 3:35, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 3:29, 9:29. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans, George Buron. 2:12, 8:12.
Strand: "Unknown Guest," Pamela Blake. "Mystery Broadcast," F. Albertson.
Orpheum: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 3:20, 9:05. "Gals, Incorporated," Leon Errol, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Passport to Suez," Warren William.
Fellsway: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Adventures of a Rookie."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wallie Brown, Allan Carney. Continuous 2-11.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Top Man," Don O'Connor, "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Honeymoon Lodge" David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "A Star Is Born," Frederic March, Janet Gaynor. "Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 2, 8.
Strand: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "That Natzy Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie.
Strand: "Spitfire," Edward G. Robinson. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. "Gorilla Man," John Loder.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey. 1:40. Continuous from 6:40.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 2, 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Detrover," Edward G. Robinson, Glen Ford. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids.
Coolidge: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney, Grace George, Marjorie Main. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Lady in Question."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

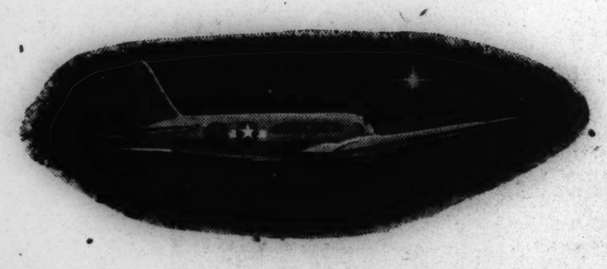
Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	'Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy ....
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	A Cappella Choir: carols	Musical Fantasy ....
3:30	News; Snapshots'	Asso. Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"..	pies; speaker; str's or.	"Right to Happiness"..	variety show; orch....	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30	'A Good Parent"..	Singing Stars	'Lorenso Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Coast Guard Sparmo-
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile: band; tenor....
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Tom Tucker Or.
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"..	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	O'Brien. Quartet..	'Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates...	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers.	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"....	'Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory.....
6:45	News; 6:55 J.Harsch	Studio orchestra; Spkr.	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous ..	Sports of the Day....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	Harry James's Or	WAVE Parade	Sports program .....

ONE MINUTE TILL MIDNIGHT... *one minute till Christmas!*



Check the time!... It's routine on every trip to "Shangri-la"—regulations demand it.

Check the time!... The scheduled arrival of vitally needed war matériel depends on doing it over and over again.

Check the time!... That's part of the co-pilot's job on every Silverliner in war paint. Yet one night—and soon now—it will seem anything but monotonous!

He will glance at his wristwatch—and after the "hundredth" look at its luminous hands, a glowing smile will spread over his face...

Here is what he will have been waiting for—and, in a larger sense, what we are all fighting for...

CHRISTMAS—and the right to spend it in the good old-fashioned American Way!

Trees and toys... lights and laughter... giving and receiving... the spirit that's evoked the moment we hear Christmas Carols on the radio—and that carries right through the holidays! Whether there's a war or no war, "one minute till Christmas" has a world of meaning to every American man, woman and child!

Again this year there will be many of us to whom Christmas Eve will bring only a momentary pause in our labors... the war workers on the night shift... the men and women operating Eastern Air Lines' schedules at home and Military Transport Division schedules abroad.

Still, all of us who work—and all of us who, as a result, must endure being separated from our loved ones—cannot help but feel, if we think about it, that in so doing we are giving the finest Christmas present of all to our boys in the armed services. ***More than all the packages we have sent overseas; more than all the money we have raised for service men's organizations; it's the one thing our boys really appreciate most and it's one thing that only you and I personally can give.***

It's our 100 percent cooperation in the war program!

This is no time to relax our efforts, as the big fight lies ahead—and every soldier, sailor and flyer is going to need *all* of your help and mine in the battles to come. We on the Home Front—that "Front of Fronts"—must continue to play our parts to the utmost to preserve for our boys the type of America they are fighting for and which we are enjoying today, when they return after the war.

Then let's resolve that next Christmas will not be one of ***separation*** but of ***celebration!*** And to that end we shall strive, by redoubling our individual efforts and backing the attack with War Bonds, to make 1944 a year of Victory!

Eddie Rickenbacker

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
EASTERN *Air Lines*

Russian Armies Crack German Line at Both Ends of Eastern Front

Continued from Page 1

was achieved "without any loss, despite a heavy ice drift."

The big Russian drive in the north, now in its sixth day, already has overrun 500 villages and hamlets, and Russian tanks, cavalry, and white-robed ski troops were smashed forward toward Polotsk, key rail junction near the old Polish and Latvian frontiers.

The Russians drove to the mouth of the Dnieper early in November during the height of their offensive which walled off the northern outlets from the Crimea, and at one time claimed to be holding the entire eastern bank of the Dnieper.

The Germans, however, asserted that they still held a bridgehead on the eastern bank, across from Kherson, which is on the west side of the stream. The Germans also hold a bridgehead farther up the stream near Nikopol.

The Berlin radiocast said Russian forces attacked unsuccessfully at Kherson Dec. 19, but "since this bridgehead had become useless through freezing of the Dnieper River, it was evacuated last night unnoticed by the enemy."

A Moscow dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore said the Russians were "dangerously close" to Polotsk, while other Soviet units "brought an imminent threat" to Vitebsk.

Twenty thousand Germans already have been killed and 2,000 captured, a Moscow communique announced in the first Soviet mention of the big offensive. The bulletin said the Red Army had cracked German positions on a 50-mile front to a depth of nearly 20 miles, routed three German infantry and one tank division, and destroyed or captured huge quantities of war material.

The Moscow dispatch said "one of the most significant features of the break through is the factor that the Soviets are now but little more than 200 miles from Riga. Between the advanced positions and Riga run two main trunk railways which the Germans use for supplying the whole Leningrad and northwest fronts. These are within striking distance."

The new Russian offensive, the correspondent added, also diverted the Germans from their push west of Kiev and should halt the huge reinforcements which they had been pouring to this front.

Military men in London hailed the new drive because it is the most direct toward Germany proper, East Prussia being a little less than 300 miles west of the Nevel sector.

German anxiety over the Russian attack was reflected in a radiocast by Col. Ernst von Hammer, DNB analyst, who declared the offensive was showing no sign of slowing up with each assault "preceded by a most powerful artillery barrage and airplanes attacking in great numbers."

Italy:

San Pietro Falls To Fifth Army

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, which captured the heavily fortified village of San Pietro after three days of furious fighting, has hammered out new gains toward San Vittore, next strong defense on the road to Cassino, and in the mountains to the northeast has registered gains up to two miles, Allied headquarters in Algiers, Algeria, announced.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, supported by tanks, overran an enemy position in the sector along the Adriatic coast, inflicting severe losses, while advancing about a mile further inland and capturing the village of Consalvi, six miles from Orsogna.

General Montgomery's artillerymen knocked out five German Mark IV tanks, bringing to 43 the total of German tanks destroyed since the start of the Sangro River battle. Of these at least 30 were Mark IV's, the largest the Germans have employed in Italy.

Fifty German parachutists were captured from a group recently transferred from the central mountainous terrain to bolster eastern defenses.

Fifth Army troops north of Venafro in the Italian peninsula's hilly backbone were blasting their way through the difficult terrain and forcing enemy forces to give ground in what a military commentator characterized as a "hurried departure."

French troops in the central sector were said to be putting up a spirited fight for one mountain pass.

Heavy losses suffered by the Germans' 90th Light Armored Division, for the second time threatened that unit with extinction. A spokesman said reports from the Eighth Army front showed this division had lost about half its infantry strength.

Continent:

Big U. S. Bombers Batter Reich

In striking from the west at much-battered Northwest Germany in daylight, American heavy bombers were carrying out a quick follow-up to the Dec. 19 Mediterranean-based Allied heavy bomber assaults on Innsbruck and Augsburg, 20 miles northwest of Munich, on the Brenner Pass route.

The big American planes were escorted by fleet fighters again in their renewed onslaught on their favorite recent targets—Hitler's U-boat nests and the shipbuilding ports of the North Sea. Specific targets were not named immediately.

The first blow in the one-two punch at German industry from the west and south was made through fierce fighter opposition. The Germans threw up more than 100 planes in a futile attempt to halt Liberator and Flying Fortress formations winging in from the south.

Thirty-seven of the attackers were shot down in flames and 22 others probably were destroyed, compared to a loss of 16 Mediterranean-based Allied planes during the day's operations. Some of the missing Allied fliers were believed to have landed in friendly territory.

"The Innsbruck railway yards were subjected to a great and accurate bombardment," said the Allied communiqué from Algiers, Algeria. In addition to the blows at Innsbruck, which lies just north of the Brenner, and at Augsburg, Mediterranean-based planes pounded rail communications at Foligno, Peruoia, and Arezzo in Central Italy, the Terni railway junction, and harbors and shipping in the Adriatic and off Italy's West Coast—including Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, Pasman Island in the Adriatic, and the Yugoslav port of Split.

Other targets hit by the massed formations of Allied bombers and fighters streaming across the Channel from British bases Dec. 20 were believed to have been on the French coast, since one group of medium bombers streaked back across the Channel in less than half an hour.

The sound of aircraft passing over the straits and the southeast coast became almost continuous as the day wore on, indicating the aerial war had been stepped up into high gear again since the last heavy raids on Dec. 16.

Bodies of Berlin residents are still being removed from smoking ruins a month after the RAF's assault on the German Capital began, the Nazi authorities are discussing a 100 per cent evacuation of the city, Swedish correspondents reported.

"Berlin is a ghost city—a home for corpses and gray-faced inhabitants living in basements," said one cabled dispatch. "You find people who begin to cry when they see the ruins everywhere."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Inflict Losses on Nazis

Red-starred Yugoslav Partisans, maintaining their attacks despite the winter's first heavy snows, are pressing the Germans on a half-dozen sectors of Yugoslavia, inflicting heavy casualties, a communiqué radiocast by Josef Broz' (Tito's) headquarters announced.

The main fighting was reported in Eastern Bosnia and four areas of Croatia where the Patriots went over to the offensive after thwarting the Nazis' sixth attempt to wipe out the Yugoslav Army of Liberation.

A communiqué said the Patriots had pentrated the suburbs of Banja Luka in Bosnia and had severed the Banja Luka-Prijedor military railway, one of the most important Nazi rail supply routes in North-Central Yugoslavia.

A bulletin said that in one province alone the Partisans had killed 1,240 Germans and destroyed 50 locomotives, and 297 trucks in the past six months.

New Britain:

Americans Approach Arawe Air Strip

American invasion forces on New Britain Island are approaching the Arawe air strip six miles north of the tip of the Arawe Peninsula, a spokesman at Advance Allied Headquarters in New Guinea announced.

Japanese air attacks against positions of the United States Sixth Army on the southwest coast of the big Japanese-held island are diminishing in the face of strong Allied air support for ground forces.

Possibility that the presently unserviceable Arawe air strip may be in American hands by this time was suggested by the spokesman's statement that the Americans are approaching the field. He said the bulletin was based on reports as of Dec. 18.

Capture of the air strip would give the Allies another hopping-off point for aerial attacks on Rabaul, main Japanese base on New Britain, which is 260 miles from Arawe. But Allied planes already have struck at Rabaul from newly won bases in the Solomons.

This first all-fighter sweep over Rabaul in the war was staged Dec. 17 by South Pacific fliers under Admiral William F. Halsey and testified to the creeping web of air bases the Allies are spinning around the already-battered stronghold.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said the 80 planes came from "various South Pacific bases," but reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advance headquarters indicated at least part of the fighter force came from the new air strip carved out of the Bougainville jungles at Empress Augusta Bay, 250 air-line miles from Rabaul.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said the raid served its purpose—not to strafe the enemy positions but to stir up Japanese fighter planes. Forty Zeros rose to meet the Americans. Six were shot down and two American fighters were missing.

Japanese airmen still sought to break through the dawn-to-dusk air umbrella protecting the New Britain beachhead. Thunderbolt pilots shot down two enemy fighters and drove off other attackers. Patrols downed a Japanese dive bomber.

Concentrated artillery fire supported Sixth Army troops cleaning out Japanese remnants in the Cape Merkus area of the Arawe sector. General MacArthur's communiqué reported the capture of the village of Umtingalu and said medium artillery leveled Japanese defenses to facilitate the victory.

Two enemy airfields which constituted potential threats to the Arawe holding were plastered by Allied airmen. At Cape Gloucester, on the southwest tip of New Britain, American fliers dropped 190 tons of bombs and destroyed a parked enemy bomber. At Cape Hoskins airdrome, midway between Cape Gloucester and Rabaul, airmen raked the refueling base and set a grounded plane afire.

On Bougainville Island, last major Japanese holding in the Solomons, American forces with artillery support continued to press their drive for higher ground above their eight-mile beachhead.

And in the mid-Pacific, Army and Navy fliers teamed up to raid the Japanese-held Marshall Islands, hitting at Mili, Kwajalein, Jaluit and Ebon atolls, destroying six Zeros and possibly sinking two small transports.

Asia:

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Chief, issued a directive Dec. 19 combining all combat units of the RAF and the United States Air Force in the Southeast Asia theater into a single air force under the command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse with United States Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer second in command.

Sir Richard is chief of the RAF in India and former head of the RAF's Bomber Command. General Stratemeyer, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who formerly was Chief of Staff to Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of all United States air forces, also will command a strong force known as the Eastern Air Command composed of all combat units of the 10th United States Air Force and the RAF Bengal Command.

"The Southeast Asia Command has been established as an Allied command because experience in this war has shown this is the most efficient weapon for defeating the common enemy," Admiral Mountbatten said in a formal statement.

"I feel certain the American and British Air Forces will prove far more effective now that they are united into a single Allied air force."

In the Eastern Air Command will be the tactical force under the operational control of Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin who has been commander of the RAF's Bengal Command and the strategical force under operational control of Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson who has been commander of the United States 10th Air Force.

United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

French Troops Again to the Fore—in Italy

French troops of the Second Moroccan Division cross a "ponto" bridge across the Volturno River in Italy as they move toward the front to again fight the Germans for the first time on the European mainland since 1940. These troops are equipped with American weapons and clothing, but wear the traditional French helmets. White streak in the picture is the censor's work of art.

London Surprised By Marshall Report

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 20

Reports from Washington that Gen. George C. Marshall would not head an Allied invasion of Western Europe have caused great surprise in London where the United States Chief of Staff had long been accepted unofficially as the logical selection.

British officers, although reluctant to accept the reports, seemed to feel that even if a change has been made it was not necessarily done to put a Briton in command. They pointed out that while British and Canadian troops might outnumber the Americans in the early stages of the campaign, the Americans probably would be preponderant later on.

That huge American forces are steadily pouring into Britain was disclosed, meanwhile, by London newspapers.

"U. S. troops are 'strap-hanging' across the Atlantic on a nonstop run by great fleets of transports," said the newspaper, the People, while the Chronicle reported that "Great Britain . . . is about to become a mighy springboard for a United Nations leap on Hitler's fortress."

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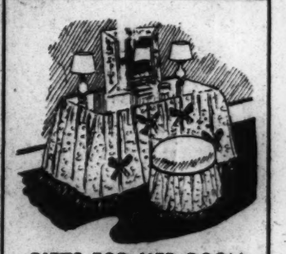

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Providence, Rhode Island

Resistance by Patriots Grows in West Europe

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 20—As the Germans announce their intention of diverting major reinforcements to the Balkans in a new effort to crush Yugoslavia and Greek Partisans, resistance organizations in countries on the Atlantic seaboard are taking advantage of German manpower difficulties to stage what rapidly is becoming a partisan movement of their own.

In the west, however, although every opportunity is taken to attack the Germans whenever this can be done without endangering too many innocents, the chief objectives at the present time are local "Quislings."

Indeed, so precarious has the existence of these traitors become in France that they are forming underground selfprotection groups to avenge the executions of their members by patriot agents. A similar development appears to be on the way in the Netherlands where a deputy Nazi leader warned his opponents last month that they must no longer be surprised "if some of them disappear from circulation."

"Quislings" Ask Weapons

In Belgium, there are signs that for some time "Quislings" have been urging the Germans to give them powers, especially weapons, with which to defend themselves. The Germans, however, have so far only allowed farmers in outlying districts to have firearms.

Apparently the Nazis are afraid the "Quislings" would not be the only ones to whom relaxation of the strict prohibition against possession of firearms would apply.

According to one Belgian newspaper which reached London, there is an "endless chain" of what it calls "crimes" going on all around. Masked bandits break into isolated farms. Cars and municipal buildings, it says, are attacked and money coupons removed. Police are assaulted. Railroad sabotage destroys valuable goods and endangers passengers.

Recruiting Agents

Another collaborationist paper describes how "paid recruiting agents" patrol the neighborhood of labor exchanges and offer those about to register for work in Germany a safe hiding place with regular food and pay—in the ranks of the patriot partisans.

Unfortunately, a number of real robber gangs also have taken advantage of the situation to prey on the population, and on Dec. 11, the Brussels Radio broadcast an appeal from the College of Secretaries-General, saying, "Arising from present conditions, acts of banditry alien to any patriotic move have assumed dangerous proportions," and asking all patriotic citizens' co-operation in bringing the perpetrators to book.

It is certain that the Belgian partisans and patriots themselves will be among the first to take action against such criminals—as already is being done in France, where a similar problem has arisen.

In neither case does the collaborationist trick of trying to induce the population to confuse the bandits with patriotic bands seem to be having any success.

"Quisling" Danger

In the Netherlands, evidence is accumulating that the "Quislings" themselves are facing a grave danger of disintegrating. According to the collaborationist press, this is largely owing to what happened in Italy, where many of what one paper calls "pseudo-collaborationists" such as Marshal Pietro Badoglio took advantage of the momentary difficulties facing Germany to try to save their skins.

Many important posts in Italy, said another such newspaper, were filled by persons who paid only lip service to the "true doctrine," and the same was the case in the Netherlands.

In order to forestall the danger, Dutch "Quislings" now openly advocate breaking the law, while at the same time—to cite the words of Mynheer Van Vloten, Public Prosecutor, in a court case last month—"maintaining the correct attitude."

He added that "as long as the need for breaking the law is also the need of the community, the National Socialists will accept all consequences, however hard.

Stark's Trip Tied to Plan For Allied Drive on Hitler

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, who as commander of United States naval forces in European waters likely will play a major role in any sea-borne invasion of the Continent, has returned to Washington for conferences expected to center on final details of the grand assault on Hitler's European "Fortress."

It was Admiral Stark's second visit to Washington since he assumed command in this theater 19 months ago.

The Admiral was accompanied by Lieut. Commander J. G. Bray of Norfolk, Va., his Flag Secretary, and Lieut. John G. Williams of Evanston, Ill., his Flag Lieutenant.

At the same time, it was announced today that Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had returned from a tour of the Italian front. This suggested that top British military leaders were about to begin important "invasion conferences" in London, paralleling talks in Washington.

The Brazzaville radio said that Gen. Henri Giraud, commander of French armed forces, also was coming to London for staff talks. The report said he would be accompanied by Admiral André Lemonier, Chief of the French Naval Staff, and Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau, Deputy Chief.

Across the Channel, the Germans were reported engaged feverishly in counterinvasion plans. A Vichy broadcast said Marshal Erwin Rommel had reached headquarters of Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, German Commander in the west. The Paris Radio said the Nazi military chieftains were mapping plans to stiffen the defenses of the German "Atlantic wall."

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Signing Up to Aid a Stable Europe

Associated Press Radiophoto

Names Are Put to Russian-Czechoslovakian Pact

Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, signs treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar co-operation between Russia and Czechoslovakia in Moscow. Standing, left to right, are Marshal Klementii Voroshilov, Michael Kalinin, Soviet President; Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, and Joseph Stalin, Russian Premier. This photo was received in New York from Moscow. The signing of the pact is called a step for lasting peace.

War Decision Forced Upon Finland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Finland is rapidly nearing the end of its tether. Although the Finnish Army has suffered no major defeat in this war—there has been almost no fighting on the Karelian front for more than a year—Finland's political, economic, and diplomatic plight is such that it cannot hold out much longer. Even the most nationalistic and anti-Soviet Finnish leaders, like Field Marshal Mannerheim, cannot fail to understand that Germany has lost the war and that Finland has nothing to win, but all to lose, by continuing the war at Hitler's side.

In the past few days, this belated realization appears to have made considerable headway in Helsingfors. On Nov. 5, the Stockholm daily Social-Demokraten, usually well-informed organ of the dominant Swedish Labor Party and of the Premier Per Albin Hansson, declared that Finland's fate would be "settled within a few days." In this connection, the word "settle" can mean only one thing: that Finland will sue for a separate peace.

The Swedish paper added the information that Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi had been selected as head of a three-man peace delegation now standing by for a signal to leave for Moscow. If this reports is correct, although there have been the usual diplomatic denials, it would bethe fourth time in 25 years that Dr. Paasikivi is going to talk peace to the Russians.

Negotiated Peace of Dorpat

Indeed, it was Dr. Paasikivi who, after the last war, secured Finland's existence as a free state by negotiating the Peace of Dorpat (Oct. 14, 1920), by which Russia recognized the independence of the former Grand Duchy of the Czars. Again in October, 1939, Dr. Paasikivi headed the first Finnish mission to Moscow which sought in vain to reach a peaceful settlement of the Kremlin's territorial demands. After the short winter war of 1939-40, in which Finland fought alone against its powerful neighbor, Dr. Paasikivi again led a peace delegation to Moscow and signed there the peace treaty of March 12, 1940. A few weeks later, he was appointed Finnish envoy to Russia where he stayed until the renewed outbreak of hostilities in June, 1941.

Although Dr. Paasikivi, for a Finn, is well-liked in Moscow, since he has constantly advocated good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, his fourth peace mission is likely to prove the most arduous of his career. Under the influence of irredentist, pro-German and anti-Soviet elements, the Finnish Government repeatedly rebuffed efforts of American, British, and Swedish diplomacy to take Finland out of the war while the going was still good. A year ago, even a few months ago, while the decision on the eastern front still hung on the balance, a separate peace with Finland would have alleviated Russia's war burden and the Kremlin might have been willing then to let a secondary enemy down lightly. But today the situation is changed and Russia has no reasons of self-interest why it should grant Finland an easy peace.

Stalin in Caustic Humor

That Russia is not exactly in a forgiving mood toward Finland is apparent from Premier Joseph Stalin's speech on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution on Nov. 7. He used some of his most caustic humor in speaking of the "participants of the Hitleriate coalition: Finland, Hungary, Rumania and other Hitlerite vassals."

"The leaders of these vassals," Mr. Stalin said, "until so recently still obedient to their master, now recognize the time has come to answer for their robbery and are taking to the bushes and trying to find a favorable moment to slip away unnoticed from the robber giant. Entering the war, the participants of the Hitler gains divided up in advance what pieces would fall to whom: to whom the cakes and the buns, to whom the bumps and the bruises. Of course, the bumps and the bruises were reserved for their enemies. For themselves the cakes and the buns. But now it is clear that Germany and her vassals won't get the cakes and the buns and, instead, the Allies reserve for them the bumps and the bruises."

Mr. Stalin also made in this speech a rather ominous reference to the Finnish Republic which the Red Army was going to "liberate" along with the Crimea, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia and Karelia.

This may not necessarily mean the Kremlin is planning for another Kuusinen-type of Finnish Republic, on the short-lived model of December, 1939, but it almost certainly does mean the Russians will demand the elimination from the ranks of the Helsingfors Government of those leaders who in the past have most openly organized themselves in the German alliance.

Neapolitans Call for King's Abdication

NAPLES, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP)—Demands for immediate abdication of King Victor Emmanuel were cheered by 5,000 citizens of Naples yesterday at the first free political mass meeting in Italy since the Fascist regime took control in 1923.

Decorating the walls of the huge Teatro Politeano were placards reading "The King Must Go" and "Down With the Fascist King." The crowd was showered with leaflets from the balconies declaring "the people demand a democratic government" and calling for the Monarch's abdication.

Meanwhile, the Italian Committee of Liberation in the most serious controversy yet to arise between it and the Allied Military Government charged that the AMG, in banning a scheduled Italian political congress, had violated the Allies' Moscow conference pledges of free speech and free assembly.

The committee first had protested the ban in a letter presented to the AMG on Dec. 17 charging the AMG with having become "the tools of neo-Fascism," but reconsidered and presented the revised protest at AMG headquarters at noon Dec. 18.

Without notifying AMG or asking permission the Committee had scheduled a conference in Naples on Dec. 20 of all the six leading political committees of Southern Italy. The AMG forbade the meeting, acting, it was learned, on some higher authority, believed to be the British and American Governments.

The Italian leaders, accompanied by Benedetto Croce, philosopher and elder statesman, called in a body at AMG headquarters after having held a stormy two-hour meeting, asked that the ban be rescinded and made the charge of "neo-Fascism."

Lieut. Col. Carl Kroege, Burlington, Kan., of the AMG immediately demanded an explanation of the charge that the AMG had become a tool of neo-Fascism, a discussion was held and the charge was withdrawn with apologies.

The second protest also was signed by Signor Croce and, like the previous one, requested that it be transmitted to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin.

Fascist Plot Trial

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 20 (AP)—Sixteen young Italians, including a wealthy girl and a literary youth, are awaiting trial at Trapani, Sicily, on charges that they sought to sabotage the Allied war effort and re-establish secret Fascist cells, the American counter-intelligence corps has disclosed.

The girl, Maria d'Ali, a former Rome University law student who belonged to many Fascist youth organizations and was described as a member of one of the wealthiest families in Italy, was accused of financing the plot. Her father, who held a high rank in the Fascist Party at Trapani, disappeared before the counter-intelligence corps broke up the group.

The leader of the organization was identified as Cataldo Grammatico, a former section chief of the Gioventu Italiana del Littorio, Fascist youth organization, who expressed his hatred of the Americans and British in poems he wrote on the side. Authorities said he admitted having cut communication lines on two occasions.

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Let the earth tremble and shake with the weight of your steps.
March on!

Let me know I have not made my sacrifice in vain,
Let me know I have not bled for a lost cause . . .
Let us know we are not forgotten men!

March on! Work on! Fight on!
Let Victory rise in your hearts like the sun, and black clouds of tyranny scatter over the horizon of forgotten years . . .

Weep not for us who are not with you.
We are not dead . . . We live!
We are the life of the Peace to come!

Throughout this world of nations, men of all creeds, all tongues, of every race, lift up their hearts to an Infinite Power . . . praying for that Peace.

In the fury of fighting, in the roar of machines, in the stillness of farmlands, in the emptiness of homes,

They pray.

In lands ravished by invasion, in enemy lands where helpless human beings are driven by oppression . . .

There, too, they pray . . .

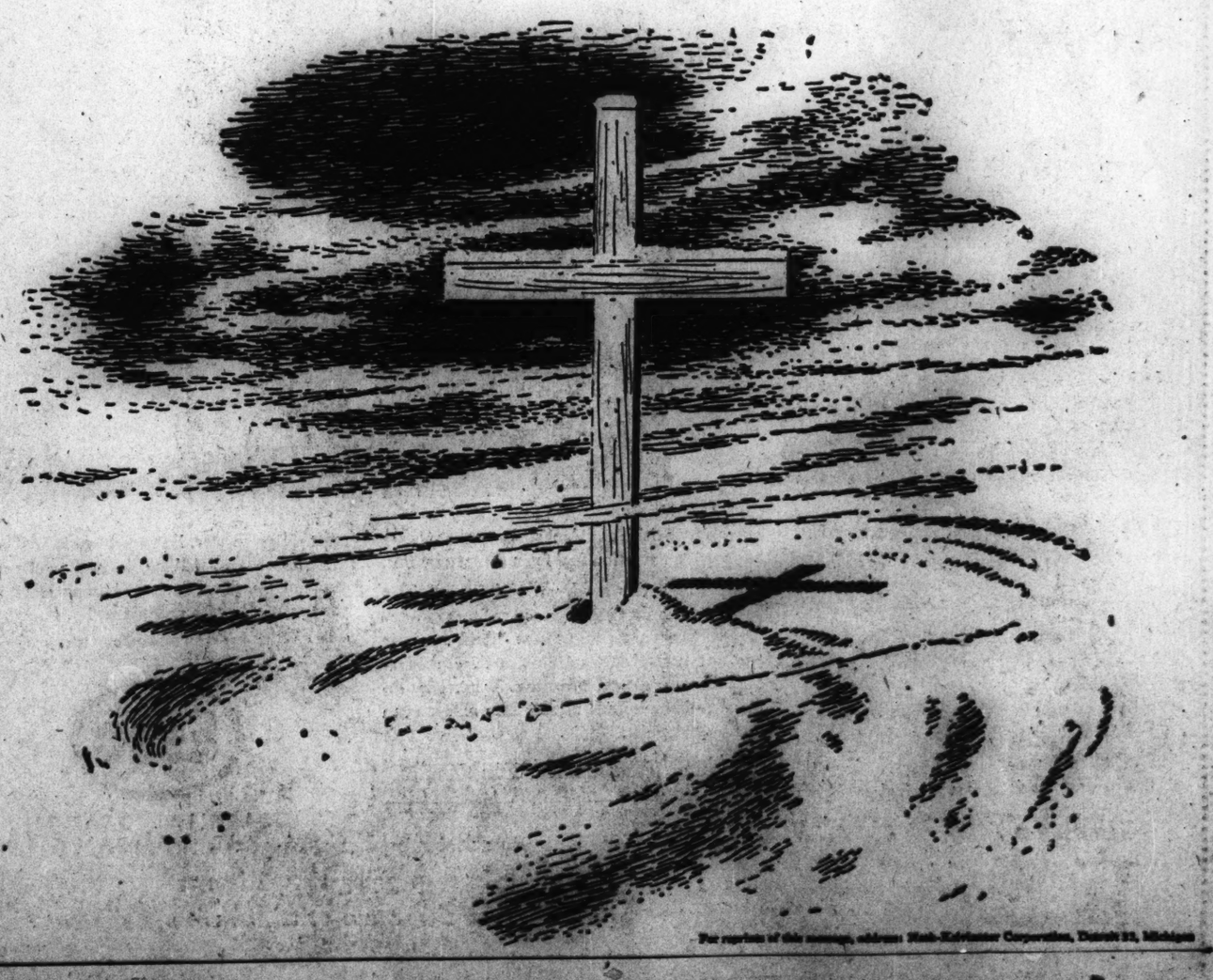
For the peace that brings to a woman the right to devote her life to the happiness of her man and her children . . .

For the peace that permits a man to go about his work unafraid, and be of service to his fellow men . . .

For the peace in which a little girl may go proudly in her best frock to Sunday School . . . and a little boy may sit in the sunlight beside a brook, and trail his fingers in the clear, cold water . . .

For the peace that gives the great gift of individual freedom to men, women and children for all their lives . . . the peace of human understanding.

Peace . . . good will among men.



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Political Prisoners Freed by Franco

MADRID, Dec. 20 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cabinet has authorized the conditional liberation of all political prisoners sentenced for political motives whose conduct has been good and all imprisoned "priests, soldiers and members of the Falange," it was announced today.

The order does not apply to those charged with common crimes.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The weakness and instability of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime has never been more apparent than in recent Spanish domestic radiocasts. In the last few weeks Falange propagandists have vacillated between occasional use of Allied news sources and the usual Nazi pattern.

On Dec. 7, the Associated Press reported the first use in Spain's newspapers of American news on the Pacific campaign. But such Nazi-inspired programs as "Berlin Chroncile" have continued to appear on the Falange radio, according to analyses made available by the OWI.

One Spanish commentator, Nauticus, implied that there was some truth to the extravagant Japanese claims of naval victories off Bougainville. Another item on the Berlin air raids referred to "the magnificent discipline" of the people of that city.

Other recent broadcasts have turned to the attack on the United Nations, and especially on Russia. One castigated "Moscow puppets . . . Jewish, Freemasons, Democratic, Plutocratic," and another said on Nov. 25 that "the Soviets have always carried out their policy through hidden and treacherous channels. . . . All Soviet representatives are nothing but propagandist agents well trained in the performance of their mission, which is to spread the poisonous seed wherever they go. . . . It is the Jewish diplomacy of which Maisky and Litvinov are examples."

In addition to such reversions to old anti-Communist theme after a period of relative restraint, the Spanish radio continues to insist almost too loudly that General Franco is strong and serene. It claims repeatedly that "workers, middle classes, and farmers" as well as "the aristocracy and upper social classes . . . one and all hail the Caudillo."

Cautious Course Adopted

The radio also announces ostentationsly that General Franco has met or lunched with the generals who have been reported to favor a restoration of the monarchy. "The Army Minister, in the name of the Generals attending, expressed the loyalty of the Army to Franco," one report concluded. Meanwhile, the Falange propagandists studiously try to avoid offending the monarchists.

General Franco's birthday was observed on Dec. 4 with relatively little fanfare. Every effort has been made to avoid comparing him with Mussolini, once his model. Occasionally, however, an unguarded reference shows that Italy is considered a serious omen, as in the following speech by Civil Governor Correa of Barcelona early in November:

"We witnessed the fall of something we believed to be unshakable. . . . From that we have drawn one lesson: that the whole burden of a state's leadership cannot be left to one man alone, no matter how great he may be."

The radio emphasizes at every opportunity the "social gains" of the common people under the Franco regime. The appropriation of funds to build 160 dwellings in Barcelona, the benefits of "sick insurance," and the reduction of railroad fares for families with more that than four children are cited.

Claims that the Falange has done much for "the well-being of the Spanish worker" must fall flat, however, in view of the reports of corruption and inefficiency brought out of Spain by numerous travelers. Spanish restaurants offer full-course meals for 150 pesetas ($14) while in the streets undernourished children fight over a scrap of food. One newscast on Castellon Radio said this month that the provincial office there had imposed 86 fines totaling 164,000 pesetas for black market offenses during October.

These conditions have apparently alienated a great number of the middle and upper-class elements that were General Franco's main supporters. One Valladolid broadcast said that "Franco must be embittered . . . by the aloofness or mere coldness of certain high-placed social groups."

One of the frankest admissions of weakness yet made was contained in a speech by Spanish Labor Minister José Antonio Giron last month: "It seems as if our faith is falling asleep wounded by the poisonous thorn of disappointment into the bad sleep of cowardice and weariness. A strange fatalism dominates us, and the presentiment of defeat makes us fold our arms, sure of the usefulness of our struggle, and seeking the sickly comforts of perishing without fighting.'

Señor Giron referred to "invisible enemies" that surround the Falangists, and attacked the democratic concept of liberty as "anarchy . . . crowds of men forced to shameful social bondage . . . amide hatred, bitterness and want."

A few days later, on Nov. 22, Señor Giron made another speech at Valdepenas to 20,000 workers and 500 veterans of the Blue Division. Again he complained that "The Falange is fighting alone, surrounded on all sides by enemies under circumstances most unfavorable for the national prosperity."

In the same address Señor Giron admitted that "the present agricultural organization offers such a small margin for the protection of the workers that though it were extended to the utmost . . . it would still not mean the fulfillment for the workers of our Falange watchword of 'Bread for all.' Therefore no one shall have any illusions on the matter."

Franco Weathers Plots; Germans Stall One

By the Associated Press

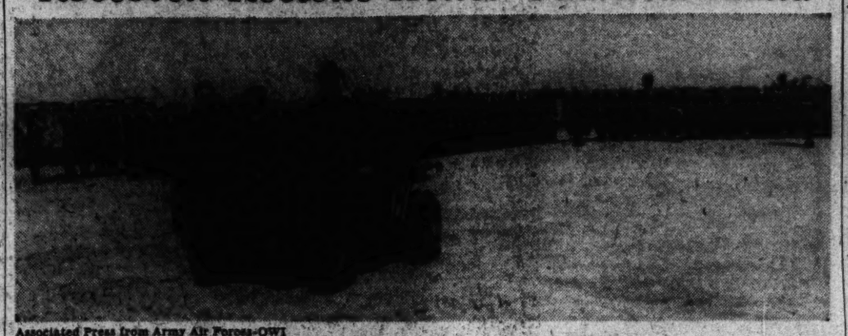
Washington, Dec. 20

Anti-Franco elements in Spain have tried three times to overthrow the dictator, it is disclosed, and are persisting despite failure.

Generalissimo Franco owes defeat of the latest attempted coup, in September, to the Germans.

This information, from sources in touch with happenings in the still seething Iberian Peninsula, named Madrid as the center of plotting by several different factions bent on ousting Franco's Falangist Party and installing a regime more favorable to the United Nations.

Roosevelt Reviews Honor Guard at Malta



Associated Press from Army Air Forces-OWI

United States President and Commander of Much-Bombed Isle Ride in Jeep

President Roosevelt rides in a jeep with Field Marshal Lord Gort, Commander in Chief of Malta, as they review the guard of honor at a colorful ceremony Dec. 8, during which the President presented an illuminated scroll to Lord Gort commemorating Maltese sacrifices. The honor includes men from an RAF unit, 50 British Marines, 50 Royal Navy men, and 100 Maltese troops.

Four War Criminals Pay Price of Crime in Soviet

Continued from Page 1

at length, and often with polished literary phrases.

Final Word

When the interpreter had finished translating the last speech for the defense, there was a short intermission and then the defendants were granted their final word.

In dazzling spotlights and amid the drone of movie cameras, the deefndants rase in turn before the court to admit their guilt, declare their repentance, and request that their lives be spared.

Most voluble was the talkative young former lawyer Ritz. His plea for clemency was based on the grounds that he could have had no other upbringing than the Hitlerites gave him, because he was only 13 years old when Hitler came to power. His life was only just beginning, and when the hour struck, he would be only too pleased to give evidence against the Führer himself, he said.

Like Man in Dream

Bulanov, who looked like a man in a waking dream, had less to say for himself than any of the other defendants.

When the defendants had concluded their pleas, the court retired to deliberate, and after a two-hour interval, the session was reopened to hear the pronouncement of sentence.

The whole court and public stood while the judge read the sentence, and after listing the names with the statement of the charge, sentenced all four to the supreme penalty of hanging.

The German defendants under concentrated gaze of court and public maintained their pose of unconcern.

'First Realization'

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Moscow News declared that the Kharkov war criminals' trial was "the first realization" of the statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin on war criminals, and added that it "is significant in that it is the initial act in the judgment that will be held in the countries of liberated Europe."

The "long arm of the freedom-loving peoples will pursue those guilty to the ends of the earth," it continued, and "will deliver them to be judged and punished in the places where they committed their crimes; they will be tried according to the laws of the countries whose citizens fell victim to the Hitlerite terror."

"Irrefutable documents leave no doubt that all these crimes were and are being committed by the Hitlerites at direct instructions of the German Government and the High Command of the German Army," the Moscow News editorial declared.

Montreal Workers Threaten Strike

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (AP)—L. E. Potvin, chairman of the Montreal Municipal Commission, said representatives of municipal white collar workers told him they would strike if the Commission does not grant them wage increases by 5 p. m. today.

The white collar workers had been promised recognition of their union last week, staving off a threatened strike a day after the city's policemen, firemen, and public service workers were away from their jobs for 14 hours in a fight also over union recognition.

A representative of the white collar workers told newsmen a definite answer to the wage increase demand would be expected in time for a mass meeting this evening.

American Troops Dig In Near New Britain Coast

Continued from Page 1

50 miles across mountain ridges south to the coast.

The only other possibility would be to use paratroopers, landing behind the American beachhead and attacking from that quarter. The dense jungle and swamp virtually prohibit use of paratroopers on New Britain. Besides such a form of attack is not a familiar part of Japanese jungle tactics.

Thus the American landing force is practically safe, at least for the moment from any large-scale land counterattack. The only other threat is from the air.

Under Daily Attack

A force of some 20 to 25 Japanese dive bombers escorted by fighters—presumably from Rabaul—has been sent down daily to attack the American ground positions. But each time they have been intercepted by American fighter aircraft and the mission largely nullified.

A constant American patrol by fighters from New Guinea bases is maintained in the air over Arawe during daylight hours. At the same time the nearest major Japanese bases—Gloucester and Gasmata—are being subdued by a daily heavy bombardment from heavy medium bombers, and regular enemy barge routes harassed.

During the present month alone more than 4,000,000 pounds of high explosives have been dropped on enemy bases in Southern New Britain.

It is such continued air supremacy upon which the success of the initial stage of the New Britain campaign is entirely dependent.

Matinee of 'This Is the Army' Plays to Amused Royal Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London audiences at Irving Berlin's soldier show, "This Is the Army," included many Allied soldiers and American enlisted men who were given free tickets. There were also numbers of landladies and girl friends for whom they had obtained seats. At a matinee one felt many British housewives, whose outings were mostly spent in shopping queues, were having a red-letter afternoon as a token of appreciation from the American boys whom they had welcomed to their homes.

Climax of enthusiasm came when King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, occupied the royal box for a matinee performance.

S. R. O. Sign Out

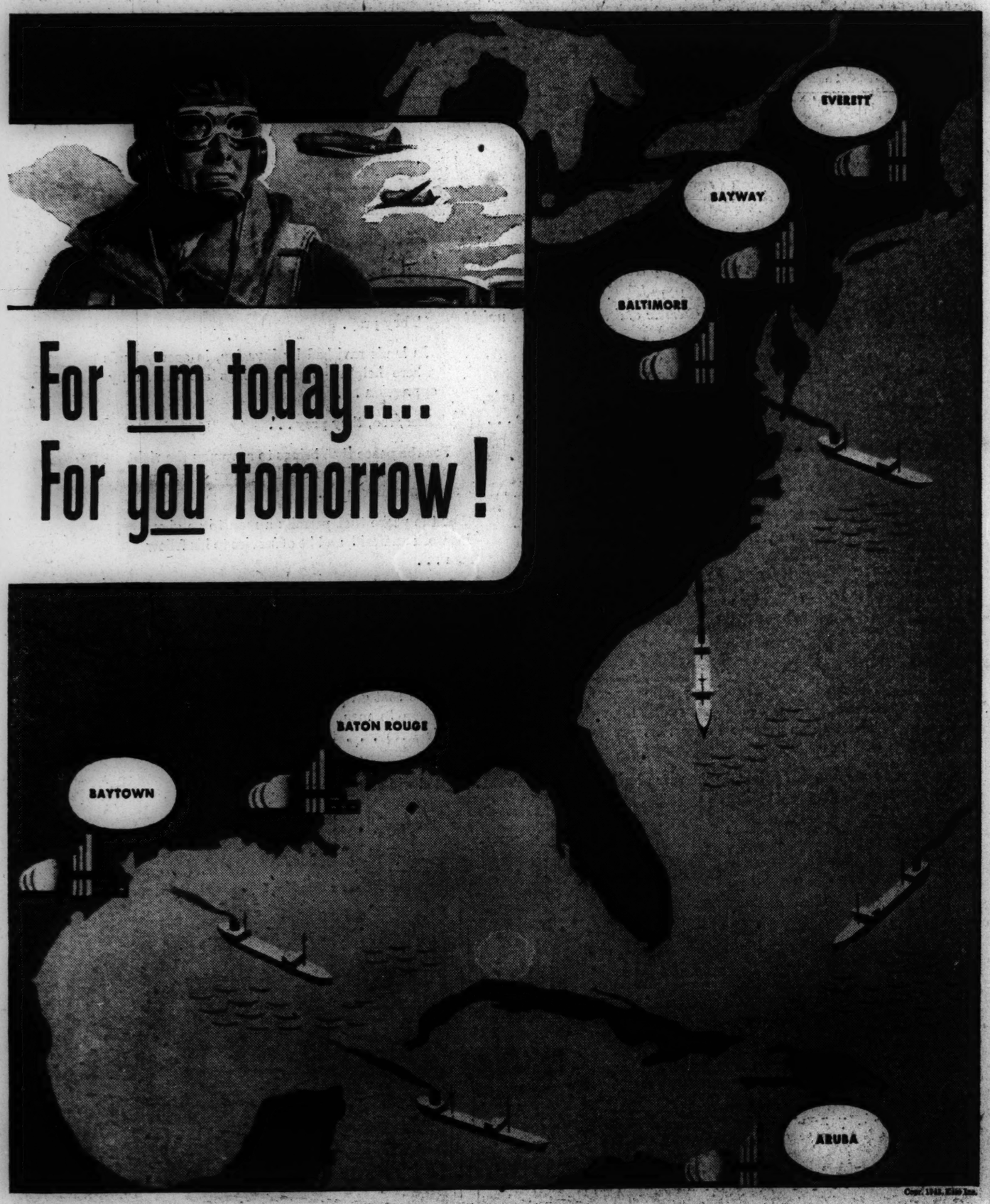
The house was sold out to the last "standing-seat" at a dollar a time. The cry of "Here come the boys" heralded a rush of Army and civilian cameramen to the front row of the dress circle.

The audience rose when the royal-box door opened. The royal party stood for a few seconds while a battery of cameras flashed. Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, General Comanding American troops in the European theater of operations sat with the Queen. Lady Louis Mountbatten, co-chairman of the British Services Charities Commitee, to which funds raised were given, sat at the other end talking to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

Queen Highly Amused

Throughout the performance Queen Elizabeth laughed heartily at antics of American soldiers, especially when six of them appeared as "Ladies of the Chorus" complete with wigs, frills and furbelows—or complete until the last bow to the royal box when one of them made such an obeisance that his girlish wig fell into the orchestra and disclosed a manly black cropped head. The first violin quickly tossed back the wig but the "Lady of the Chorus" was so confused "she" replaced it back to front with one fetching curl over each ear. This comic touch was fully applauded by the young Princess Margaret Rose who, unlike Princess Elizabeth, did not quite appreciate some of the more subtle American jokes. The King throughout the show displayed enjoyment with royal reserve. In the number by the boys of the Navy, as an Admiral of the Fleet, whose uniform he wore, the King applauded enthusiastically.

It was King George also, who especially requested Irving Berlin to sing the song which had preceded the producer to England in 1911, "Alexander's Ragtime Band."



For him today....
For you tomorrow!

Copr. 1943, Esso Inc.

THE best tankful of gasoline you ever had wouldn't be worth a hoot to a modern plane in combat.

In fact, the performance of the mighty engines of these planes is only made possible by development of an entirely new fuel, made from petroleum.

It is called simply "100-octane aviation gas." But it is a super-fuel in power—and super-difficult to make.

Yet oceans of this new super-fuel *are* being made, right now. Every refinery shown here is doing its part. So far in the war, *one in every four* British and American combat planes has flown on aviation fuel from these refineries.

To supply this need, we and our affiliates have so far built eight giant new "cat crackers" plants. Known technically as "fluid catalytic cracking units," they are designed around special, Esso developed processes. What they do to petroleum sounds almost like magic even to an oil chemist.

It is simple truth that no process or company in the world, so far as we know, has ever surpassed the products these plants can turn out.

Today, of course, this wonderful new fuel must all go to war. But when the war is over, these new plants will still be here—your guarantee of the finest fuels in human history for your post-war cars and planes!

(THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN REVIEWED IN FULL BY THE ARMY AND NAVY, WHICH HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ITS PUBLICATION)

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

THE FIRST "E" AWARDED TO PETROLEUM RESEARCH WORKERS (Esso Laboratories, Bayway, N.J.)

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A lovely Diamond for a lovely lady...

When Cupid gets you

be sure to see the amazing difference in diamonds graded the modern scientific way. Regardless of price, your Registered Jeweler will show you diamonds of rare beauty and tested quality. Yes, you get better value at no additional cost.

See a Registered Jeweler for the diamond which represents your heartfelt devotion... your first gift of love... a girl's most cherished possession.

LOOK INTO THE DIAMOND

REGISTERED JEWELER
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Quality Fruits and Vegetables for a Good Old-Fashioned

Christmas

GIFTS, FRUIT BASKETS Telegraphed All Over U. S. A.

CALIFORNIA PASCAL CELERY 19¢ bunch
The Finest Type Grown

Hand Picked APPLES At Ceiling Prices
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SWEET APPLE CIDER 59¢ Gal.
FREE JUG

Finest Quality MIXED NUTS 49¢ lb.
- Diamond Walnuts
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Natural Color, Tree Ripened Florida and Navel ORANGES
Are Now Available for the Holidays

For the Family You Wish to Remember GIFT FRUIT BASKETS
PUT UP TO ORDER

Complete Line of FIGS, DATES, NUTS, AVOCADOS, etc.

GILL BROS.

Supreme Court Bars Duplicate Accident Suits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a person awarded workmen's compensation in one state is barred, except in exceptional cases, from seeking compensation in another state for the same injury.

"The whole tendency of our decisions under the full faith and credit clause" Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone said, "is to require a plaintiff to try his whole cause of action and his whole case at one time."

He referred to the clause in the United States Constitution requiring one state to give "full faith and credit" to judicial decisions of other states.

Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy, and Wiley Rutledge dissented.

The majority decision held that Sullivan H. Hunt of Rosepine, La., was not entitled to recover compensation under Louisiana law after an award had been made by the Industrial Acicdent Board of Texas. He was employed by the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Chief Justice Stone said Mr. Hunt was "free to pursue his remedy in either state but, having chosen to seek it in Texas, where the award was res judiciata, the full faith and credit clause precludes him from again seeking a remedy in Louisiana upon the same grounds."

Mr. Chief Justice Stone added that in "exceptional cases in which the judgment of one state may not override the laws and policy of another, this court is the final arbitrator of the extent of the exceptions."

Naturalized Citizens Convicted as Spies

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20 (AP)—Convicted of espionage, four German-born naturalized United States citizens face a possible maximum penalty of 20 years in prison.

A Federal Court jury of eight men and four women brought in guilty verdict Dec. 17 against Friedrich Schroeder of New York, former national leader of the German-American Vocational League; Hans Koenig of New York, an Army private from Fort Dix; Carl Kranz of Rochester, N. Y., and Eric H. W. Wedemeyer of Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y.

The jury deliberated a little more than two hours. United States District Judge Meaney will impose sentence Jan. 7 under the Espionage Act of 1917.

The extreme penalty did not figure in the trial because the espionage was committed before the United States entered the war.

Servicemen's Complaints Halt Watch Sales in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Servicemen's complaints that they had been cheated in the purchase of watches has resulted in a temporary restraining order against 16 jewelry firms in the Times Square area.

The Federal Court order directed the firms to refrain from selling imported watches until they have prepared proper price ceiling records, and set Dec. 21 for further hearing.

One case reported a secondhand watch, worth only eight dollars, sale-priced at $49.50.

KEEP Old Glory WAVING BY SAVING!
SERVICE
AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
STRENGTH

John A. Carlson
MEN'S STORE
GIFTS FOR MEN
With special selection for service men
Buy his socks, his sweater, sport coat, shirts and leather goods from the store he likes to shop at.
Gifts for Boys, Too
923 MARKET STREET
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SARA ANN McCABE, Singing Star of the "Ziegfeld Follies," says, "My Christmas problems are solved with Adam Hat Gift Certificates."
Give the men on your Christmas list Adam Hat Gift Certificates. Available up to Ten Dollars.
Stores and Agencies Everywhere

Hear Brotherhoods' Wage Demands

Associated Press

Railroad Executives at White House

Management representatives of rail lines stand in the White House grounds before going in for the closed conference with President Roosevelt and labor heads. Left to right: S. S. Morton, Louisville & Nashville; C. S. Cannon, Seaboard Air Line; C. J. Ray, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; J. Y. McLean, Rock Island; C. A. Gill, Reading; C. W. Horning, New York Central; C. W. Van Horn, Baltimore & Ohio; John W. Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads; J. B. Parrish, Chesapeake & Ohio; Jacob Aronson, New York Central; D. P. Loomis, Association of Western Railroads; Bruce Dwinell, Rock Island; R. V. Halsey, Norfolk & Western, and H. A. Enochs, Pennsylvania. Frederick W. Green, St. Louis & Southwestern, stands behind Mr. Van Horn, but only hat is seen.

Rail Conference Brings 'Clearer Understanding'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The White House announced last night that a five-hour conference on the threatened nation-wide railroad strike had failed to reach an agreement on the wage controversy, but that a "clearer understanding" of the problems involved had been attained.

The statement, issued after railroad and union officials had met with President Roosevelt, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, said the representatives of the managements and the five operating brotherhoods would meet here again tomorrow morning.

Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, dictated this statement to correspondents at the White House:

"The President this afternoon received the committee representing the operating brotherhoods and the committee representing the carriers and for several hours there was a discussion of all phases of the controversy as to the demands of the operating employees for increased wages.

No Agreement Reached

"After conferring with the President, the conferees adjourned to the Cabinet room, where they conferred at length but were unable to reach a final agreement.

"Upon adjournment of the conference, the representatives of the operating brotherhoods communicated with members of their several committees who are now in Chicago, calling upon them to immediately come to Washington.

"It was tentatively agreed that another conference will be held by the representatives of the carriers and the brotherhoods Tuesday morning.

"It was felt by the conferees that the meeting with the President today had contributed greatly to a clearer understanding of the problems involved."

Strike Ordered Dec. 30

The operating brotherhoods, whose members run trains and engines, have ordered a strike to begin Dec. 30, and to spread progressively to various railroads, with a complete tieup of rail transportation to be made effective within four days thereafter.

Supplementing the formal statement, Mr. Early said the railroad and union officials adjourned to the Cabinet room around 5:30 p. m., three hours after the conference began in the President's office.

Concessions in some form other than additional flat increases in basic wages are understood to be under consideration.

Printers' Walkout Halts Four Papers In Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Washington's four daily newspapers were without typographical help today, following a general walkout of composing-room crews, and the reading public had the news served up in sharply curtailed form.

Affected by the dispute, growing out of new contract negotiations between the Washington Publishers' Association, and the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, were the Washington Post (Morning), the Times-Herald, publishing in both morning and afternoon fields, the Evening Star, and the Washington News (afternoon), serving about 625,000 readers.

Wage differences were involved, stemming from a union demand for a $1 a day increase, but neither management nor union made public specific details of nonagreement.

The stoppage began last night when the union voted to remain in continuous session, and members failed to show up at the newspaper shops. The Post managed to issue a thin morning edition of 10 pages. The Times-Herald also issued a 10-page morning paper.

As the day waned without any afternoon editions going to press, the four newspapers joined in sponsoring a series of frequent special radiocasts over local stations summarizing the most important news developments.

A statement issued by the Publishers Association said negotiations for a new contract had been in process for some time.

At union headquarters, it was stated simply that "there is no strike."

The National War Labor Board directed top officers of the International Typographical Union to appear at a hearing Dec. 22 to explain why members of their union are "authorized or permitted or encouraged" to strike or slow down.

The Board, which had been considering such action for some time, acted after certification of the wage dispute between the union and Washington publishers.

The Board ordered the printers to return to work immediately and summoned their representatives and the publishers to a hearing at 4 p. m. today to determine the cause and effect of the dispute. The Board, however, said it would not adjudicate the merits until normal operation is resumed.

Senate Group Asks Steps To Food Occupied Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously called upon the State Department today to work out, in co-operation with Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland, a system for moving food supplies to the people of Nazi-occupied European countries.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, coauthor, with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, of the resolution, said efforts would be made to obtain Senate action tomorrow. In the form of a simple Senate resolution, the step would not require approval by the House or the President.

Senator Gillette said that its approval by the Senate merely would notify the State Department that the Senate believes immediate steps should be taken to provide relief in such countries as Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Food is available in South America which can be shipped on neutral boats, Senator Gillette said, if belligerents can reach an agreement on the handling of the relief supplies. He pointed out that several relief organizations have offered to aid in financing the project.

The Committee vote came after hearings in which the proposal was indorsed by former President Herbert Hoover, among others.

In a separate action, the Committee also unanimously approved a resolution by Senator Gillette and 14 others urging President Roosevelt to set up a commission of diplomatic, economic, and military experts to launch a campaign "to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany."

The resolution charged that the Nazis had "exterminated close to 2,000,000" Jewish men, women, and children, or about 30 per cent of the Jewish population of Europe.

It shines at breakfast and at lunch—
And it brightens up a dinner...
When you bring on cheery Postum—
Folks all say,
"It's sure a winner!"
TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM
Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD
These are the Henry Mitchells who live at 1421-35th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
Says Henry Mitchell; "Having a boy in the service has given us a new slant on a number of things.
"We've got plans for him when the war is over—plans the whole family want to see come true.
"And we can see that if prices got out of hand now, those plans would be washed up. Inflation would be bad for us and bad for the country. That's why the Mitchells are strong for every one of those 7 points."

How *YOU* can help hold the line against *Rising Prices*

THIS BUSINESS OF RISING PRICES doesn't wear false whiskers. Or pack any hidden weapons. Of course, runaway prices could stir up trouble for us. Plenty of trouble. Not only now, but after the war.

But there's no sense in acting like an ostrich. If we face the facts, we'll know what to do. Our Government, of course, has its job to do. But we must all pull *our* weight too.

7 things we can do

And the Government has made it very clear exactly what each of us *can* do. They have listed seven things to help stop runaway prices.

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our own and our family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

Each of these seven points holds a "front" in the battle against inflation. They hit right at the causes of rising prices. (*See below.*)

Some show us where to put our money so it won't be used for buying goods. Others remind us that price and ration rules set by our Government are fine for *us*—are in our own interests, if we follow them.

So, why not do your part in this home front fight—if you haven't already started? Why not begin this very day?

Here's what causes Runaway Prices...

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid in wages and salaries more money than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods, bingo! prices start going up. It's just the way prices go up in an auction.

But if we all follow our Government's 7-point program above, it's a sure bet prices won't get out of control.

HENRY LESTER MITCHELL is working in a war industry. His son is a staff sergeant in the Army Air Corps and his two daughters are grown up and working. But he's holding his spending these days down to rock bottom. Use the right-hand column below to compare your budget with his.

OUR FAMILY INCOME THIS YEAR WILL BE	$4,500	———
OUR BASIC LIVING EXPENSES (including taxes)	2,608	———
OUR SECURITY DOLLARS: WAR BONDS, LIFE INSURANCE, SAVINGS, DEBT PAYMENTS	$1,892	———

67,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these 7 things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 67,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices.

Life Insurance Companies of America
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

The Home Forum

Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIGHTLY should nations standing for freedom and justice for all, feel confident of victory in their fight against oppression. It is equally right that individuals should hold themselves superior to the attempts of evil of every kind to enslave them. The authority for this assuring attitude is the Bible, where in the first chapter of Genesis we read that God made man in His image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth.

The Scriptures are replete with records of those who claimed and exercised that dominion. There we read of David's triumph over Goliath, of Daniel in the lions' den, of the three Hebrew boys, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who, when thrown into a fiery furnace, emerged from it unharmed, with not a hair of their heads singed. Above all did our Master, Christ Jesus, his disciples and apostles utilize this dominion by healing the sick and sinful and raising the dead.

Since these men derived their power from no supernatural source, nor were they especially favored by God to the exclusion of other men, the question naturally arises, What made their victories possible? It was the fact that they understood and steadfastly held to the truth that God is Love, the only power and presence, and that man's real selfhood is spiritual and indestructible, forever included in this all-encircling Love. In their enlightened state of consciousness the claims of evil found no response. Destructive, negative so-called forces could not operate in this pure realm of God-likeness.

* * *

In our age Mary Baker Eddy, through her discovery of Christian Science, has made it possible for everyone to understand and to practice this law of Love. With the assurance born of her own experience in restoring herself and others to health and usefulness, Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 243), "The divine Love, which made harmless the poisonous viper, which delivered men from the boiling oil, from the fiery furnace, from the jaws of the lion, can heal the sick in every age and triumph over sin and death."

This power of Love is applicable to every condition of human life; men and women are successfully utilizing it to solve their health, home, and business problems. To avail ourselves of its blessings we must leave our old beliefs and prejudices behind and reach out for the freedom which the study of Christian Science brings.

On page 227 of Science and Health is this clarion call: "Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." What is this illusive material sense which would deprive us of our God-given liberty? It is the false assumption that man is mortal, that he is made up of good and bad qualities, that the bad ones may assert themselves in our thought and that we can do little or nothing about it. A defeatist attitude is unfruitful, as has been proved in international affairs in recent years; it is equally unwise in individual experience. Since God, good, is the only Mind and man reflects this Mind, there is no place in one's consciousness for thoughts of defeat, appeasement, or compromise with evil. There is no necessity for such submission. Rather can we claim and assert our inalienable right of freedom from any sort of slavery. Indeed, we have the assurance in the first chapter of II Timothy (verse 7): "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

* * *

As we ponder the immortal truths of the Bible in the light of Christian Science, a new understanding begins to illumine our consciousness. This light of Love and Truth enables us daily to overcome the temptation to feel sick; to be angry and critical; to worry; to be envious, jealous, or hateful. If trials arise, we can be calm in the knowledge that as children of God we are not subject to chance, but are firmly held in the immutable law of Love.

Dominion, then, is attained through the understanding and demonstration of divine Love. In "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer? Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

Here is the inspired elucidation of the nature of God which, for a multitude of Christians, has replaced belief with joyful understanding, and which has turned a great number of others to Christianity.

Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work, the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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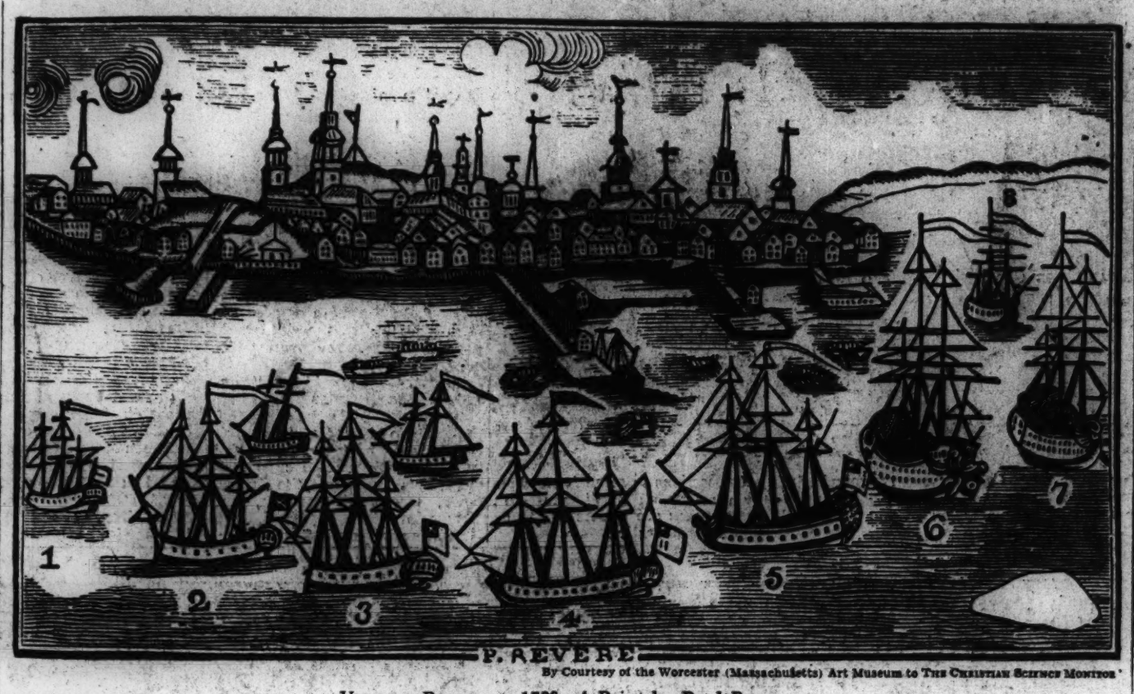
A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request



By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIEW OF BOSTON IN 1768: *A Print by Paul Revere*

THE TOWN OF BOSTON in Paul Revere's day lay along the harbor, thrusting forth boat landings to accommodate the heavy traffic of shipping from foreign shores. Boston was at that time virtually an island, and its life was conditioned by its watery boundaries. It looked like a medieval European town, densely built and bristling with spires. All portraits of the town emphasized the harbor. Paul Revere made several such portraits.

As an engraver, he was self-taught, and he did not strive for such mastery as he had in his silver work. His plates remain documents of history and humorous commentaries of the day. Among his topics were "The Repeal of the Stamp Act," 1766, "Landing of the British Troops," 1768, and "The Boston, Massacre," 1770. Our print was probably made after the engraving of the "Landing of the British Troops," 1768. The British troop ships are seen at anchor, while the soldiers of the Crown are being rowed across to the landings. The names of the ships were listed below with the corresponding numbers indicated here. This print was made either on a wood block or on type-metal. It was published in the North American Almanac in 1770.

ВЛАДЫЧЕСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Народы, стоящие за свободу и справедливость для всех, должны по праву чувствовать уверенность в победе и своей борьбе против притеснений. Равным образом правильно, чтобы индивидуумы считали себя стоящими выше попыток или всякого рода поработить их. Основанием для занятия такого надежного положения является Библия, где в первой главе книги Бытия мы читаем, что Бог создал человека по образу Своему и подобию и дал ему владычество над всей землей.

Писание полно свидетельств о тех, которые заявляли свои права на это владычество и пользовались им. Там мы читаем о торжестве Давида над Голиафом, о Данииле во рву львином, о трех еврейских юношах Седрахе, Мисахе и Авденаго, которые, будучи брошены в раскаленную огнем печь, вышли из нее невредимыми, так что ни единый волос на головах их не был опален. Больше же всех пользовались этим владычеством наш Учитель, Христос Иисус и его ученики и апостолы, исцеляя больных и грешников и воскрешая мертвых.

Так как эти люди получали свою силу не из какого либо сверхестественного источника и так как они не пользовались особой благосклонностью Бога, исключавшей других людей,—естественно возникает вопрос, что же именно делало возможными их победы? Это был тот факт, что они понимали и стойко придерживались истины, что Бог есть Любовь, единственная сила и присутствие, и что действительное я человека духовно и неразрушимо и навеки включено в эту всеобъемлющую Любовь. В их просвещенном состоянии сознания притязания зла не находили отклика. Разрушительные, отрицательные, так называемые силы не могли действовать в этом чистом царстве Богоподобия.

В наше время Мэри Бэкер Эдди, путем открытия Христианской Науки, дала возможность каждому из нас понять и применять в жизни этот закон Любви. С уверенностью, проистекающей из ее собственного опыта в восстановлении здоровья и работоспособности в самой себе и в других,—Мрз. Эдди пишет в учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 243): "Божественная Любовь, которая обезвредила ядовитую гадину, которая вызволила людей из кипящего масла, из печи раскаленной огнем, из пасти львиной,—способна исцелять больных во все времена и торжествовать над грехом и смертью".

Эта сила Любви применима к любому положению в человеческой жизни; мужчины и женщины с успехом пользуются ею для разрешения проблем касающихся здоровья, домашнего очага и деловой жизни. Чтобы пользоваться благами этой силы мы должны оставить позади наши прежние верования и предрассудки и добиваться той свободы, которую приносит изучение Христианской Науки.

На 227 странице книги Science and Health находится следующий призыв: "Граждане мира, примите 'свободу славы детей Божиих' и будьте свободны. Это ваше божественное право. Иллюзия материального чувства, а не божественный закон, связала вас, опутала ваши свободные конечности, искалечила ваши дарования, ослабила ваше тело и искавила скрижаль вашего бытия". Что же представляет из себя это обманчивое материальное чувство, которое желало бы лишить нас нашей Богом данной свободы? Это есть ложное предположение, что человек смертен, что он составлен из хороших и дурных свойств, что дурные свойства могут уверяться в наших мыслях в то мы весьма мало или ничего не можем поделать с этим. Пораженческое отношение бесплодно, как это было доказано в международных делах за последние годы; оно также неразумно в применении к индивидуальным переживаниям. Так как Бог, добро, есть единственный Разум и человек отражает этот Разум,—нет места в сознании человека мысли о поражении, примирении или соглашении со злом. Нет необходимости в таком подчинении. Скорее мы можем требовать и защищать наше неотъемлемое право свободы от всякого рабства. На самом деле, мы находим следующее заверение в первой главе Второго Послания к Тимофею (стих 7): "Ибо дал нам Бог духа не боязни, но силы и любви и целомудрия".

Когда мы размышляем о бессмертных истинах Библии в освещении Христианской Науки, новое понимание начинает заливать светом наше сознание. Этот свет Любви и Истины дает нам возможность каждодневно превосходить искушение чувствовать себя больным, сердиться и осуждать, беспокоиться, завидовать, ревновать или ненавидеть. Если приходят испытания, мы можем оставаться спокойными зная что, в качестве детей Бога, мы не подвержены случайностям, но непоколебимо пребываем в непреложном законе Любви.

Владычество, следовательно, достигается посредством понимания и выявления божественной Любви. В "Pulpit and Press," Мрз. Эдди пишет (стр. 3): "Знайте же, что вы обладаете неограниченной силой мыслить и действовать правильно, и что ничто не может отнять от вас это наследие и нарушить права Любви. Если вы поддерживаете это положение, кто или что может побудить вас грешить или страдать? Наша безопасность лежит в нашей уверенности, что мы действительно пребываем в Истине и Любви, вечной обители человека. Такая небесная уверенность приводит к концу всякую войну и повелевает волнению прекратиться, ибо та полезная борьба, которую мы вели, закончена, и божественная Любовь дает нам истинное чувство победы".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

The Itinerant Portrait Painters of Boston

QUITE A NUMBER of the itinerant portrait painters had a room on the top floor of buildings on Tremont Street in Boston. There they kept their extra stores of materials for their work, and it was no uncommon sight to see them emerge from there in the early morning with canvases on their backs and bundles of paint brushes and paints under their arms ready to start forth to capture sitters, sometimes not returning for weeks at a time. In those days it was a recognized trade, and in some cases a profitable one. It made an appeal to a young man for the variety of experiences it brought him. Sometimes romance crept in to give an added zest to his work. The ground they covered and the variety of persons they came in contact with made them a very entertaining addition to the simple households they entered in the country districts, and as a rule they fared pretty well.

The prices they received for their work varied considerably. Some charged from four to five or seven dollars for painting a portrait. Others went as high as twelve, and worked their way up to fifteen if they were in demand. Even the renowned Francis Alexander in his itinerant days got only five dollars for the full-length portrait of a child. Then as he worked his way up he raised his price to fifteen dollars, again to twenty-five, then to forty and fifty, and finally to seventy-five dollars. When he had acquired his great reputation, he could demand the high price compatible with the position he held as an artist. With James Frothingham it was much the same way. Chester Harding, of course, could ask what he pleased, owing in a large measure to the unprecedented success of the work he did in England, where the aristocracy and the members of the court flocked to his studio while he was there. These three men stand out pre-eminently against a background of wandering artists, having begun their careers as one of that group, but through their own talents and tenacious perseverance finally emerged from it and climbed to the top of their profession and were acknowledged by the world of Art.—From "Some American Primitives," by CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Henry Ford Repaired All the Watches of the Neighborhood

THE ROOM IN WHICH young Henry slept was under the eaves on the second floor, and its one window looked out over the yard toward the windmill beyond. Near the open pane the boy set up a shelf to serve him as a workbench. After supper he perched here on a stool and occupied himself with repairing ailing clocks and watches. During the cold Michigan winter evenings a lighted lantern on the floor near by kept his feet warm.

His first tools were fashioned by himself. There was a screw driver made by filing the point of a shingle nail. A corset stay became a pair of tweezers. Knitting needles underwent similar transformation.

The first watch he remembered belonged to one of his father's hired men named Adolph Culling, who had brought it all the way from Germany and often showed it to the interested boy. As he grew older, whenever he found a clock that needed fixing he took it apart and learned how it ran. A neighbor jokingly remarked that every clock in the Ford home shuddered when it saw him coming. . . .

In a little while he was ready to tackle watches, also. One Sunday Frank Hutchings brought a large gold watch with a heavy chain to the Scotch Settlement church service, and showed it to Henry. It was a beautiful watch but it wouldn't keep time, and the youth offered to discover what was wrong with it. After church he carried it to his uncle's carpenter shop and took it apart. Investigation showed that one of the jewels was out of place, and by use of a pair of tweezers he succeeded in getting it back, so that the watch started running again. Three years afterward, when he had learned more about repairing watches, he borrowed it again and corrected the trouble permanently.

All the neighborhood watches were turned over to him, and if no wheels were missing soon they were repaired and running.

One day the boys thought they would play a trick on him. They took a watch completely apart—every wheel and screw was removed from the case—and then asked him to fix it. They thought that he would never be able to find the correct places for the parts, but in a half-hour the watch was running perfectly.—From "Henry Ford, His Life, His Work, His Genius," by WILLIAM ADAMS SIMONDS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

No Man But a Valley Man

There's no man but a valley man
Would farm a level land
When there are wild unbroken hills
That need a master's hand.

When there are unclaimed hills upon
Whose flanks appears no scar
Of plowshare brand or fence to tell
The world whose hills they are.

There's no man but a valley man
Would waste a moment's time
On any harnessed valley field
That never learned to climb

When untamed hills roam up and down
The old sky as they please,
No saddle on them but green grass,
No bridle but green trees.

ELIZABETH-ELDEN LONG

Invitation Into the Past

THE OLD MANSE was closed and shuttered. But they had forgotten that rather unsteady gray bench, balanced against the south wall of the house. Later we were glad they had neglected to put it away for the winter in the dusty shed.

We had walked, one foot behind the other along the grass-grown ruts of the drive, protesting that this was the most fascinating house in all Concord, the one with most personality, most appeal, most inscrutability. One has to admit it looks its age, take it all in all, even when counting back for nearly two hundred years; and yet it is straight and tall and darkly virile, like an elderly scholar who has run frantic fingers through grizzled hair. That quality it shares with the House of the Seven Gables, a rare quality sometimes peculiar to the period. Notice that smiling, buxom, yellow farmhouse across the road, the one with which tourists are familiar because of the Revolutionary bullet still embedded in its wall. It looks somehow juvenile, almost skittish, and certainly ingenuous in its youth and boisterous good cheer. The world counts them contemporaries and yet, by comparison, the Old Manse looks a thousand years old—in experience, in emotion, in triumph over the awesome challenge of time.

* * *

The sun was spun gold that afternoon and the sky as innocently blue as on the blandest summer day; the wind—well, the wind was on the opposite side of the house. So, of course, we sat down on the bench. We must have sat there for at least an hour, talking. Not just chatter. It was real talk. And there was plenty to say. As there easily is, when two persons whose jobs and whose viewpoints go along together, exchange thoughts and observations which have been accumulating for a whole six months. And then, too, one of them had just finished reading Esther Forbes's "Johnny Tremain." Which fact made a difference.

It's a children's book, so the catalogues maintain; though some of them recommend it tentatively to adults as well. They had better. Children will read it for the thread of story of Johnny who was trained to be a silversmith, but who turned to riding for the Observer, delivering the weekly newspapers across the countryside and who, as April of 1775 neared, came into close contact with certain patriots who were planning a revolt from the Mother Country. Older people, hosts of them, will read this book absorbedly for the rich flavor of the setting.

* * *

Mrs. Forbes knows her colonial Boston. Anyone would make sure she had walked its narrow lanes which imitated unconsciously the angles of those earlier lanes of London; that she had watched Mr. Hancock on his way to a secret meeting of the patriots; bowed to Mr. Merchant Lyte as his ruby coach swung and swerved over the cobbles; jumped aside to leave the path free for the passing of a company of heavy-booted Hessians, noticed Mr. Revere bent over his work-bench behind the many-paned window. One would suppose she had loitered on the docks, too, had even been with those who went in stealth one night beneath Indian feathers to deal with a certain cargo of tea; that she had seen the real Johnny Tremain riding his wild horse across the green reaches of the Common. Mrs. Forbes has given her readers the authentic colonial Boston; her touch is deft and most astonishingly telling. She has lifted out a piece of her mighty volume, "Paul Revere," stripped away all the rest and elaborated that portion with a zest and a persuasiveness nothing short of enthralling.

* * *

Anyone who had lately finished "Johnny Tremain" would be thinking about it at Lexington and Concord, for the story reaches its climax there. Johnny made his way across the water and on to Lexington, that day after the battle, to look for his great friend, Rab, who never went back again to his job in a Boston printing-office. It cannot be recorded whether or not "Johnny Tremain" is on sale in the Concord shops; but it ought to be available on any day of the week except Sunday. Concord would appreciate that book, for Concord is aware of its past though never self-conscious about it. To walk the roads of Concord, a copy of "Johnny Tremain" in hand—that would be something worth while.

Places react quite differently to their histories. Some places turn away and pretend things never happened as recounted in the history books. Perhaps chiefly because they are determined to be modern, to look ahead only. Other places seem just ignorant. Have you ever tried to buy a copy of "Porgy" in Charleston, for example? Or "John Halifax, Gentleman," in Tewksbury? Or Scott's "The Abbot" anywhere near the little loch on an island of which Mary Stuart was imprisoned? Or "The Mill on the Floss" at Nuneaton, the nearest town? Or Byron's poem at Chillon? It is hardly conceivable that Concord would not hasten to lay in towering stacks of "Johnny Tremain." Why should the landlord of the Colonial Inn not sell them, along with the guides and the postcards? Since Concord, for all its age and sophistication, is still touchingly humble and worshipful in cases where its past is concerned—just as though its citizens expected to meet any day Mr. Alcott in his threadbare cape or Mr. Thoreau tramping across the fields, bareheaded, to receive from the hands of Miss Ellen a fragrant fresh loaf or a juicy berry pie at the Emerson's back door.

* * *

Next time you go to Concord, by way of the green at Lexington, why not take with you a copy of Esther Forbes's book to read within easy sight of the Minute Man? Are you aware that this bridge, this little ambling river, this historic spot which first heard the soupd heard round the world, sees once a year—yes, on the 19th of each April—a small and respectful procession of Britishers journey out from Boston to lay a wreath on the graves of the British soldiers? For, you see, the Minute Man, if you can but regard it in this light, belongs to England just as much as to America. If you will read "Johnny Tremain"—a short book and readily absorbed—you may quite likely find yourself among that little company of pilgrims, come next spring.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Hour of Peace

The air is strangely still today
As if in waiting on the season's end.
The autumn rains and winds have passed,
Not till tomorrow comes the winter's cold.
This is an interlude.
Across the brown and yellow marshes to the north
The spires of Glaston glisten in the sun
Beckoning the dawdling trawlers from the bay;
Here, from the tidal reaches of the sea,
The last few loads of salt hay mount the hill;
While just beyond the shadows of the Malvern wood
A hidden, humming train brushes the treetops
With a smoky plume.
Done are the homely tasks—the gardens covered,
The roses pruned and hilled, the beehives
Placed within their shield of close-packed leaves,
And safe within the sturdy cottage walls
The clean-swept hearth awaits the ruddy flame.
All is prepared.
Now sea and air and countryside,
Touched by some grace of timeless wisdom,
Hold to themselves this hour of peace
And benediction,

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

Belonging

I have seen antelope in bands
Weaving through the spring-new woods,
Like strands of silver floss
Woven with the brown of pine tree boles
And the green of mimulus and moss.

And I have seen antelope
Smoke-gray in the scarlet forest,
Nuzzling the frosty grass
On the slope of the hill,
Or reaching for bright branches of birch,
Belonging, as the rocks belong,
To earth and the winter chill.

M. ARMEDA KAISER

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943

Yuletide Message of Peace on Earth Rises Above Din of World at War

Official United States Marine Corps from Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Yanks to Keep Christmas In All Its Glory

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—If he's stationed in Burma with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces, his Christmas dinner will be dropped by parachute.

If he's in Iceland, falsely imagined as an ideal Yuletide backdrop, he'll have a Christmas tree that some sergeant flew in from Labrador.

Wherever he is, the American serviceman will get a chance to celebrate Christmas, if only for a short time between skirmishes or bombing missions.

Both Army and Navy have made plans for turkey dinners, religious services, gifts, enteretainment. In isolated outposts, abroad ship, behind front lines, where plans must of necessity be local, every effort will be made to make Christmas mean as much as possible.

Morale Boosting

Plans include furloughs—regulated by transportation facilities—for 10 per cent of personnel. They include suspension of selectee induction by the Army on Dec. 24, 25, and 26; similar suspension by the Navy. In widely varying ways, in widely opposed climates, in widely separated lands, the intrinsic morale-boosting qualities of Christmas celebration will be given full sway.

In all those spots, the soldiers' sentiment could well be paralleled by General Stilwell's statement: "It's tough to fight wars on Christmas, but American soldiers in the China-Burma-India theater will do just that for as long as it takes to beat the enemy."

Men a few miles behind the forward lines under General Stilwell's command plan to add jungle berries and fowl they have shot themselves to the special Christmas rations that will be parachuted to them.

Dances Behind Lines

Back of the lines, men at scores of air bases in India are planning dances and shows at their mess halls for Christmas Night, when most scheduled bombing missions will have returned.

Indian cooks have been instructed how to cook turkey American style, and the quartermasters hope they're learned, because turkeys, away from the American bases, are costing $20 a pair.

Christmas in England probably will be more like what the boys consider "the real thing" than at any other of the American bases. Soldiers there have gone about their Christmas shopping just as they would have at home.

One place where there will be only Yanks at the tables will be the mess halls in advance Pacific bases. There will be church services and turkey dinners at Guadalcanal and Bougainville Island.

On Guadalcanal, 40 especially trained Solomon Islanders will sing Christmas carols for the soldiers, but for home hospitality, the Pacific offers must come from Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia.

New Caledonia Fete

Most elaborate preparations are being made at Noumea Park in New Caledonia. A week before Christmas, the commanding officer was to light a giant Christmas tree in the city park. A combined Army - Navy - Marine glee club were to carol, and French chanteurs were to inaugurate a week of concerts, hospitality, and visiting hospitals. An American Santa Claus is distributing gifts to French children on the Island.

These, and gifts of a half pound of nuts and a half pound of candy for every serviceman were provided by a $12,000 fund raised by the American officers mess.

Protestant and Roman Catholic church services will be held at midnight. The afternoon sports program will be followed by a dance which will allot two men to one girl. The Noumea Red Cross intends to serve nonalcoholic egg nogs.

As Christmas-treeless by nature as the tropics are the Aleutians, but the Seabees are cutting 500 for the Alaskan sector.

Box for Every Man

There will be large outdoor trees in the Caribbean, too, and in Dutch Guiana. Despite the rough roads leading to jungle outposts, every man will have a Christmas box.

In both Iceland and Egypt, Americans are carrying Christmas further than themselves. One camp in the Middle East will entertain over 600 Polish refugee boys living in the desert near by and will share their Christmas packages with them.

In Iceland, where some Americans are approaching their third Christmas, the Navy will put on a Walt Disney movie for Icelandic children, then take them to a party and distribute gifts.

A Christmas Carol

Everywhere—everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the Fir tree and Pine,
Christmas in lands of the Palm tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
Christmas where corn fields lie sunny and bright,
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight.

—Phillips Brooks

Holly Harvest in Delaware Gives Tenant Farmers a Pleasant Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20—Hundreds of tenant farmers and share croppers having ended their harvest of holly find comfort in the fact that their work for the last three weeks has returned cash sufficient to see them comfortably through the winter, after a prolonged summer drought, which largely destroyed their farm crops.

The annual holly harvests and sales unfailingly bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the cross roads or communities of the State, for the trees experience no "off seasons."

It has been estimated that these Christmas greens have brought as much or more than a quarter of a million dollars to Delaware annually, all of which is profit—except the labor of picking and fashioning into wreaths.

A family of four, even if two are children, may earn $500 or $600 for the three week's work selling the wreaths for four cents apiece for which the final buyer may pay the vendor 20 or 30 cents each.

Until the latter days of the last century farmers regarded holly trees as a nuisance and cut them down and burned them until 1898 when a group of Sussex County farmers were induced to ship 3,000 parcels to New York and Chicago which found immediate sale and a "hurry" shipment of 5,000 parcels was likewise disposed of as soon as shown. This was the first offering of the green commercially. In intervening years the total receipts for holly shipments must have aggregated several million dollars.

In later days holly has been cultivated and grown in orchard groups. Delaware holly is regarded as superior to that grown in most other States. The spines are not so pointed and the berries are brighter and better placed on their stems. It has been declared that a well- grown holly tree will net greater profit than either an apple or peach tree.

Good Will Toward Men Marks Holiday Thoughts

Upper left: Four members of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve practice hymns they will sing at Christmas Eve services. Upper center: This member of the Reserve not only did her Christmas shopping early, but has her gifts wrapped as well. Upper right: Two uniformed shoppers inspect a rack of ties—perhaps for the boy back home. Lower left: Members of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve arrive at church where they are scheduled to sing Christmas carols and hymns. Lower right: A Coast Guardsman and a Spar enjoy a holiday sleigh ride in New Hampshire.

American Yuletide Cheers London Children

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A bigger and better American Army in Britain began a bigger and better round of Christmas parties Dec. 18—with the accent on old-fashioned frolics.

Soldiers of an American supply depot began the celebrations in London's bomb-ridden East End. Their guests of honor were a hundred cockney children and a good many of their dockyard working parents.

At least 15,000 other children from one end of the island to the other will come to Yank parties or have the parties brought to them.

For this second American Army Christmas in Britain about 50 Red Cross clubs at cities throughout the island are sponsoring children's parties for about 2,500 youngsters. As many more pairs of young eyes will pop at gay doings gotten up by Army units or small Red Cross field clubs. It is estimated that a single infantry division will have 9,500 young guests at 40 parties.

Because bombs have left so many children unable to go to parties the parties will go to them. At Exeter soldiers will move Santa Claus and company into the Princess Elizabeth orthopedic hospital and in Leicester the G. I.'s will make the rounds to children's hospitals to deliver gifts and candy.

Uncle Sam is doing his share by providing a "well-proportioned fir tree, six to eight feet in height, for every 250 soldiers in the theater." In this land where shiny ornaments long ago vanished from stores, bright bits of ribbon, stars cut from ration cans, odd bits of colored paper and cotton all have been pressed into service for tree decorations.

While at the wish of the soldiers the main emphasis is being placed on giving rather than receiving, the men themselves will not be neglected. Turkey and trimmings will be provided by the Army while the Red Cross in addition to children's parties is planning parties ranging from formal dances to corn-poppings and amateur shows.

Special religious services will sound familiar and well-loved themes of brotherhood.

Royal Princesses Star In London Pantomime

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 20

Princess Elizabeth and her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, are the stars of the royal household Christmas pantomime "Aladdin."

Several hundred soldiers watched the pantomime Dec. 17 at a place in the English countryside. Village school children comprised the rest of the cast of 30 in the three-act production which was written, produced and stage managed by a schoolmaster.

The pantomime is a musical dramatization of the fairy tale with modern interpolations. Such presentations are an English Christmas institution.

Yuletide Story Clearer Now To Servicemen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story will be clearer to them than ever before—the story of the child to be protected from Herod, the message to be taken to the whole world, of Christianity versus tyranny, of love versus hate, of truth versus falsehood.

Like the Wise Men 2,000 years ago, members of our armed forces follow a guiding star, but the gifts they carry with them are not gold and frankincense and myrrh. They are the heart's deep courage, and generous, persistent endeavor. The word proclaimed to the tortured and starving and enslaved is "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Thousands of our boys and girls, on Christmas morning, will wake up to greet comrades unknown to them a short time ago. They will find strange background for their celebration of the sacred event at Bethlehem in Judea.

Their thoughts naturally will be thoughts of home and familiar faces. Yet they will be learning a larger meaning of home, home that must encircle the globe, home for the big and the little, where all may share the gifts of Christmas, one great family working together unselfishly for the good of one another.

Turkey Demand Tops Supply in N.Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—New York State poultry dealers and packers report the demand for Christmas turkeys far exceeds the supply.

A survey disclosed an acute shortage in most of the State's principal cities. In Albany and Schenectary there were no turkeys to be had. Troy reported enough on hand to fill about one-fourth of the orders.

Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo dealers called the turkey market "very tight," with supplies far below last year.

In New York City, the number available was small compared to last Christmas season.

The Government's purchase of the traditional holiday bird for members of the armed forces—which exceeded its Thanksgiving purchases—has caused the shortage, wholesalers explained. They said the large civilian demand at Thanksgiving also repleted the Christmas supply.

Firemen Are All Drafted, Women Put Out the Fire

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20 (AP)—The armed services have taken every man on the intercity fire department force except Chief R. F. Barthel, and he's 1-A.

But Chief Barthel isn't worried about fire control—not since yesterday.

A house caught fire. Chief Barthel arrived, shouted orders. In a jiffy hoses were connected, furniture was carried out and damage was held to a minimum through the assistance of volunteer firemen—six neighboring women.

Navy Men All Over World To Get Christmas Gifts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Santa Claus is coming to the Navy in a big way.

The Navy reported that 7,479,988 Christmas packages were forwarded to men on duty at sea and overseas between Sept. 15 and Dec. 1 by Fleet post offices in New York City and San Francisco.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Unicorn Farm

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston
Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was only one child at Unique Farm, a little girl named Lucy. She was a pretty child, with large dark eyes and dark hair falling softly about a small pale face. She was a quiet child, used to being much alone.

One evening she said to the farmer:

"Father, why is this farm called Unique Farm?"

Her father was mending a broken harness by the open fire. He looked up and said with a little air of embarrassment:

"It used to be called Unicorn Farm, but that seemed a foolish name, so I changed it a little, but not too much, for it had had the old name many, many years."

All Nonsense

Lucy came over to her father and leaned against his shoulder.

"Unicorn?" she repeated. "Was it really called Unicorn Farm? How did that happen, do you think?"

"It was all nonsense," the farmer said rather shortly. "Unicorns are imaginary animals. Neither my grandfather, nor my father, nor I have ever seen one, nor heard one neigh. So we know it must have been nonsense, and I don't want nonsensical names for my farm."

Lucy's mother, who was quietly knitting a sock by the lamp, said in her gentle voice:

"But once, when I first came here as a bride, I woke in the early morning. There was a sound, like bells and yet a sort of neigh, and it seemed to come from the woods beyond the upper pasture. I waited, and I waited, but it never came again."

Only a Dream

"You were dreaming," said her husband. "If it had been real you would have heard it again. Yet, I must admit, that my great-grandfather said that he had heard the sound, and his mother said that as a child she had seen the creature. People in those old times would believe anything. It must have been a stray heifer she saw."

"Yet you never cut timber in the upper woods," the farmer's wife went on.

The farmer threw down the mended harness, and rose from the chair where he had been sitting.

"Our family has never cut timber there!" he said a little impatiently. "We cut wood in the river wood-lot! My father and my grandfather both said it was better not to go into the woods beyond the upper pasture. But we none of us believe in unicorns."

Lucy listened to all this with her big eyes on the moving tongues of the fire in the fireplace. Father was so wise. Surely he would know. But she was dreaming of a unicorn among the great trees of the upper woods.

A few days later, she went with Molly, the dairy maid, while Molly milked the cows, in the upper pasture. She carried the empty pails while, Molly carried the milking stool. The day was cool and clear. The clouds seemed very white and quiet.

While Molly milked Lucy wandered about picking flowers. Nearer and nearer she came to the shadows at the edge of the woods.

"Keep away from those trees!" Molly called to her. "They say it's no place to go—that dark wood."

But it seemed a lovely place to Lucy—old trunks, and moss along the ground, and the murmur of wind among branches. It was a green world, calling her, leading her on to enter just a little distance, just where the sunlight fell in yellow shafts of light, making bright velvet of the moss.

Molly was busy. Surely it wouldn't hurt for Lucy to go in a little way.

In the Upper Woods

Ten minutes later she heard Molly calling, but she didn't know which direction her voice came from. She ran toward the voice, she thought, but she must have run the wrong way, for Molly's voice grew fainter and fainter. Lucy was confused now. She wandered about; her dress was torn; her shoes were wet with running through the little brooks which flowed silently across the moss. She had fallen and muddied her stockings.

It was growing darker in the woods. Now she heard men shouting, Father and Tom, the farmhand, but still she was bewildered and could not tell where the voices came from. There were so many trunks of trees making endless corridors. Her little answering cries made no more sound than a bird crying at nightfall. It grew dark in the woods, and Lucy sank down beneath a great beech tree.

She must have slept, for when she awoke there was the white, silvery light of the risen moon in the woods. And she saw stepping toward her in the moonlight a white creature, like a horse but slimmer and more delicate, with a long white horn growing from its white forehead, and its mane flowing like white fire along its neck. Lucy knew that this was the unicorn, and she was not afraid.

Nearer and nearer came the lovely beast, unhurried, silent. It laid its muzzle on her shoulder, and then, with one of Lucy's arms flung across its neck, turned and led her through the woods. Perhaps because her guide knew every path, Lucy walked from glade to glade as though through a garden. No briar touched her dress, no stone bruised her feet. All too soon they came to the bright moon-whitened meadow and the distant lanterns searching hither and thither.

Four Silver Hairs

Again the unicorn laid its head lightly for a moment on Lucy's shoulder; this time in farewell. And Lucy threw her arms about its neck and kissed it, before she ran to join the searchers. Looking back once, she saw that it was gone. No white figure stood, clear cut as a figure of frost and snow, at the edge of the woods.

Her father scarcely believed her story.

"You were dreaming," he said. "Perhaps you got up and walked in your sleep. Sleepwalkers have a wisdom of their own."

But her mother showed him the front of Lucy's dress where lay three or four gleaming silver hairs which might have fallen from a horse's mane if the horse had had a mane of white fire.

The farmer looked at them for a long time in silence. And then he said, slowly,

"Better change the name back, I guess."

And from that day on, the farm was known again as Unicorn Farm, though Lucy saw the unicorn no more.

(This is the last tale in this group of Chimney Farm Stories.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lucy knew that this was the unicorn, and she was not afraid—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Jack Horner's Party

Come In and Join the Fun

The Bumblebees' Cradle

In the zinnias, bright and gay,
Sleeping soundly at close of day,
Bumblebees—yellow and black—lie
As the breeze gently sings them a lullaby.

Barbara Robertson, (8)
Laguna Beach, Calif.

A Surprise Party

One warm afternoon when Alice was reading, "Ring, Ring," went the telephone. Alice ran to it.

"Hello, Alice. This is Betty. I want you to help me give a surprise party, if you will please."

"I would be delighted," said Alice. "But I must ask mother."

"Ask her now," answered Betty.

"All right, hold the line," Alice said in an excited voice. "Mother, may I help Betty give a surprise party?"

"Yes dear," answered Mrs. Brook. "When is she having it?"

"Just a minute, I'll find out," replied Alice. "Hello, Betty, when are you going to have it?"

"Three days from today," replied Betty.

One day passed, two days passed. At last Saturday came. Then Alice put on her white organdy dress, a light blue apron, black patent leather shoes, and a big white ribbon. Betty had on her light blue organdy dress, a white apron, white shoes, and a big white bow.

"Mother hid the other children in the front room, but where shall you hide?" inquired Betty. "All the places are taken."

"I know," said Alice. "I can open the door for you and your cousin Sally."

The train pulled in, and Sally got off and hurried to Betty's house. Betty met her at the door. "Why, Betty," Sally said, "you have an apron on!"

"Oh! I forgot to take it off," chuckled Betty.

Voices sounded "Surprise! Surprise!"

First the children played games. Just as they were about to play "Hide the Thimble," Betty and Alice came out on the lawn with punch, cookies, and bananas. At three o'clock Betty announced that there would be a trick man, and very soon Alice came out of the house in a trick-man costume. After Alice performed several tricks, she served cookies and cocoa. Each child got a balloon as she left.

Alice, Betty and Sally did all of the dishes, and then Alice went home.

Kathryn L. Jons, (10)
Pinedale, Wyoming

"Summer's Gift," by Beverly Childs, 10, North Hollywood, Calif.

"Bird Refuge," by Lillian Zarakov, Jr., 11, Brookline, Mass.

Jeanie, A Welcome Pet

"Oh, I do wish we had a dog!" exclaimed Nancy. "Just think how much fun we would have with him."

"Yes," replied her brother Dick, "but what chance have we of getting one?"

That Sunday, after Sunday School, Mrs. Fox told them to come with her to the car. She told them they must take good care of a certain thing she had for them. Was it a sled? Books? Oh! What could it be?

Mrs. Fox opened the car door and there sat a Scottish Cairn, with long shaggy hair.

"Children," Mrs. Fox spoke, "I'm giving you this dog. I want you to take good care of it."

Mrs. Craig, the mother of the children, came up to the car. Mrs. Fox had told her about the dog.

"Children," Mrs. Craig asked, "aren't you going to thank Mrs. Fox?"

"Oh! yes!" exclaimed both children at once, and they thanked her. Then mother opened her pocketbook and took out a leash and collar. Nancy begged her mother to let her lead Jeanie. Dick said, "Oh, won't we have fun with her!"

When they got home Jeanie cried and cried. Everyone loved her and tried to make her happy, and finally she became acquainted with the family. Bedtime soon drew near and the children had a hard time going to bed because they wanted to play with Jeanie. But mother said, "You will have the whole week to play with her."

Nancy Jordan, (11)
West Chester, Pa.

The following girls and boys also sent in good papers for the Party: Lillian Ann Eckardt, 7, Glendale, Calif.; Elinor Ross, 8, Brookline, Mass.; Barbara Ann Richardson, 9, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Dale Rodebaugh, 9, Leaburg, Ore.; Patricia Ann Eddy, 10, Quincy, Mass.; Lovina Griffin, 10, Kennebunkport, Maine; Lillian Zarakov, Jr., 11, Brookline, Mass.; and Vesta Winn, Chillicothe, Mo.

Here are the names of boys and girls who also sent in nice drawings:

Larry Duke, 3, San Francisco, Calif.; Susan Wareham, 4, Hinsdale, Ill.; Raymond Mains, 5, Hinsdale, Ill.; Jimmy Bodle, 6, Youngstown, Ohio; Ian Graham Bryce, 6, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Baker, 6, Scotia, N. Y.; Betty De Vaughn, 6, Montezuma, Ga.; Rachel Walker, 6, Warren, Ohio; Libby Lou Wareham, 6, Hinsdale, Ill.; Nancy Mains, 7, Hinsdale, Ill.; Paul Allen Cole, 7, Middletown, Ohio; Janet McIntire, 7, Gorham, N. H.; Joan Faye Eix, 7, Harvey, Ill.; Martin Gram, 7, Berwyn, Ill.; Margaret Preiss, 7, West Caldwell, N. J.; Alfred Everest, 8, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Jane Elliott, 8, Baton Rouge, La.; David Markell, 8, Brookline, Mass.; Mary Lou Irwin, 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Emilie Seely, 9, Dedham, Mass.; Maureen Keir, 12, Milan, N. H.; Bill Swordy, 13, Kelowna, B. C.

And now, Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all.

Three Little Pigs

Three little pigs,
Their tails all curled,
Went out one day
To see the world.

One was brown
One was white
The other was black
As darkest night.

They started out
With faces gay,
When Nan E. Goat
Came by that way.

"Good morning, dears,
You are early about:
But how in the world
Did you ever get out?"

"Oh, we rooted and dug,"
The white one said,
"While Mother slept sound
On a new straw bed.

"When the earth was soft
And the boards were weak,
We all gave a push
And were off like a streak."

"But where are you going?"
Asked Mrs. Goat.
"Oh, how do we know!
We've just got out."

"Take my advice,"
Mrs. Nan E. said.
"Turn yourselves around
And go right back to bed."

ANNIE SAWBRIDGE

"The Lazy Horse," by Joan Safford, 10, West Hartford, Conn.

Wild Animal

This screened porch
Is a cage
And I am a tiger.
They captured me
By the River Niger.
It took ten
Powerful Sudanese
To capture me.
And then, if you please,
It took ten more
To fasten the door.

RALPH SIEGENGREN

The Coming of Winter

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gail and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

Blowing down across those endless wastes of Arctic ice and snow that lie forever around the top of the world, the North Wind came. It came with a rush and a roar, sweeping over hills and plains and rivers and lakes and ponds, bringing winter to the world.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Into the forest it blew, and the bare branches of the great trees swayed and groaned before its mighty blasts. It blew through the meadow and over the marsh, driving the fallen snow before it and piling it up in smooth, white drifts.

Ready for the Cold

But the forest and meadow and marsh had felt the sting of the blustering North Wind before. They had seen many winters come and go, and they were ready for the long, cold time ahead.

Through the pleasant days of summer and fall, each wild creature, each insect and bird, each flower and weed and bush and tree had, in its own way, been preparing for the coming of the cold.

The chickadees and owls and woodpeckers had found snug homes to shelter them. The muskrat had made tight and secure his house of sticks and reeds down at the marsh. The fox had put on a thicker coat of fur to keep him warm. The squirrels and chipmunks had gathered their winter store of nuts. And the old groundhog had eaten all the food he could hold, and had crept into the deepest room of his burrow on the hillside to sleep the winter through.

The meadow insects that had sung so cheerily through the summer were silent now. They had fallen asleep, and most of them would not waken to sing again. But the same cheery songs would be heard in the meadow when summer came once more. For hidden away in safe shelters under the grass and weeds there were millions and millions of little eggs, and in each egg was a tiny insect life waiting to be quickened by the warm spring sun.

Warm Jackets

In the forest the trees had tucked away their tender winter buds in warm little jackets, where the frost and cold could not reach them. And all the weeds and flowers had scattered their seeds to lie waiting under the snow, like the tiny insect eggs, for spring to come.

And so the world was ready for winter. What did it matter how North Wind blew; the little wild creatures were all safe and snug in their nests and burrows. Every hollow tree, every nook and crevice among the stones, every old stump and log offered them shelter. And down under the snow the tiny seeds and eggs were waiting, protected by their soft white covering from the winds and storms that swept above them.

Here they would lie through the long, cold winter. But winter would pass and spring would come again. Buds would open; grass would turn green; birds would sing; and life in the forest and meadow and marsh would go on just as it always has.

(This is the last story in our winter nature series. Write and tell us how you have enjoyed these nature tales.)

Christmas Eve

Christmas is coming,
It's almost here!
Oh, but the day before
Seems like a year!

I am all ready,
My gifts wrapped and tied,
And no one else
Knows a thing that's inside!

Now I'm off to bed,
I hope I can sleep;
But right now "tomorrow"
Seems like next week!

MARION DOYLE

Our Puzzle Corner

Hidden Groceries

In each sentence below some well-known grocery is hiding. See if you can find them all.

1. The questions will be answered next week.
2. That was a cute burro Lloyd rode in the race.
3. Someone has given Norah a Maltese kitten.
4. Doll fashions alter just as people's do.
5. In the film he seemed so daring and wonderful.
6. Be careful not to pick leaves too green.
7. It was Buff, I guessed, who would win first place in music.
8. Isn't that Aldrich lad a terror?
9. This is the best cap I ever had for skiing.
10. That is why they have chosen Mac and you.

Anagrams: Rivers

Each of the following word groups contains the name of a well known river. See if you can find them all:

1. Unshod
2. Coon or I
3. I Comb ula
4. A jr nod
5. As a snark
6. Cob ruin
7. Mop cato
8. In el
9. Boil me
10. No cog

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday)

Pan American Report Links Western Hemisphere Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The purpose of the Pan American Economic Conference, to be held in Washington next September, will be to enable the entire Western Hemisphere to achieve a higher level of peacetime production after the war, according to a special report on postwar problems released today by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The report was signed by the Ambassadors of Mexico, Ecuador, Cuba, Uruguay, Guatemala, and the Charges d'Affaires of Colombia and Brazil, who constitute the Executive Committee on Postwar Problems, and emphasized that the American republics need to deal collectively as soon as possible with the economic issues which will confront them at the termination of the war.

In commenting on the desirability of the coming economic conference, the report declares that "the transition from war to peace will be difficult everywhere, but there are some problems that are peculiar to the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

"In many countries the production of certain commodities has been stimulated far beyond that which prevailed before the war; the adjustment of this expanded wartime production to possibly reduced peacetime demands will confront most of the countries of America.

Mutual Assistance

"There will also arise the question of new industries that have been started as a consequence of the war, and the manner in which these industries are to function in anticipation of a resumption of trade with other producing areas now temporarily closed.

"Wartime developments in transportation and communication will also extend into the postwar period, and will influence the internal and international situation of the American republics.

"These are basic problems, extending far beyond the immediate economic implications which they involve. On the spirit in which they are approached and the manner in which they are solved will depend the political and social, as well as the economic, order prevailing on the American continent for many years to come. Their satisfactory solution will require the same spirit of co-operation, collaboration and mutual assistance that has characterized the conduct of the Americas in the war."

Practical Application

After presenting the basic principles of inter-American economic relations and the emergency measures of co-operation agreed upon at recent Pan American conferences and meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, the report sets forth the manner in which these principles and measures have been given practical application.

Some of these measures, the report states, have been taken by specially organized emergency agencies, such as the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, the Inter-American Coffee Board, the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission, and the Inter-American Development Commission; others have been carried out by bilateral agreements between governments. Although these latter arrangements have been principally between the United States and other governments of the American republics, the report points out a number of agreements of economic co-operation entered into between governments of Latin America.

Variety of Subjects

The bilateral arrangements, the report states, have covered a wide variety of subjects, including the establishment of credits to facilitate trade and for other purposes; measures of agricultural, mineral and industrial co-operation, to increase the production of strategic and essential materials; transportation, including the taking over of Axis vessels in American ports and the elimination of Axis-controlled airlines in the Americas; and public health and sanitation projects to make this expanded production possible.

Although most of the measures taken in the last two years have been of an emergency character designed to meet the problems arising out of the war, the report emphasizes the large number of commercial treaties entered into between the American republics in recent years. These treaties, the report declares, "have sought to give concrete expression to the liberal principles of international trade enunciated at recent conferences."

Nearly all of them embody the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, thereby reversing the policy of trade restrictions which heretofore prevailed, and in that respect they should be a factor of the utmost value in the period following the war.

Decisive Factor in War

The report concludes with the declaration that the economic contributions of the Americas have been a decisive factor in the conduct of the war.

"No less significant than the contributions themselves is the manner in which they have been attained," it states. "The measures adopted by the American republics have been carried out in accordance with the highest principles of Pan American unity and solidarity as embodied in declarations and resolutions of successive Pan American conferences.

"The contributions of one country have been complemented by those of another. Where raw materials existed without the facilities to exploit them, technical skill and financial assistance have been forthcoming from other sources. In like manner existing facilities of transportation have been extended and, where necessary, new means have been provided.

"Problems of health and sanitation that have arisen in carrying out this program of enlarged economic activity have likewise been approached and solved by the joint action of the interested governments."

Little Losses Bother Most—OCR Compiles 'Gripe' List

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Seeking an official answer to the old query of "what's griping you?" the Office of Civilian Requirements came up with the discovery that civilians are annoyed most by loss of the little peacetime comforts.

The official "gripe list"—compiled in a three-months door-to-door survey in 120 counties—ranks butter number one on the miss parade with meat, sugar, soap, canned goods, fruits, elastic tape, coal, satisfactory hosiery, and washtubs next in order.

National annoyance over shortages in these items runs well ahead of complaints about major inconveniences and actual hardships on the list, observes OCR.

The most important result of the survey was the conclusion that production of the "little things," the simple, manufactured items most desired by the average housewife, can be extended considerably right away.

OCR judged from the survey that there is a wide divergence between what the citizen thinks he misses most, what is actually scarcest on the market, and what causes the greatest actual inconvenience. The agency also concluded that civilians have suffered few actual hardships or major inconveniences as a result of war shortages.

The survey was concerned primarily with shortages in manufactured goods and the food and fuel complaints reported do not figure in the analysis, OCR explained.

Homing Pigeons Solve Problem of No Telephone

SOUTH GATE, Calif., Dec. 20 (AP)—When Hal Jacobsen moved his auto supply business, priorities prevented transfer of his telephone.

But Mr. Jacobsen's interest in birds solved this problem. His 150 favorite customers still send in their orders clipped to the leg of one of his homing pigeons.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 30.

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 29.

San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, 8 p. m., December 30.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 133 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., December 31.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., December 28.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Church Edifice, Park Boulevard and Wisteria Street, 8 p. m., December 28.

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., December 30.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., December 2.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood High School, Collings Avenue, entrance on Eldridge Avenue, 8 p. m., December 26.

Ohio

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 30.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, 3 p. m., December 26.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, 36 South Dunlap Street, 8 p. m., December 30.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26, Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 23, Feb. 27.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1460kc, on Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30, March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 9, 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 990kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 20.

Controversy Over Tax Bill Accents Rift on Home Front

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The 1943 tax bill now is such a mess, in the opinion of some Administration supporters, that it might be better if President Roosevelt vetoed it.

So far as anybody can remember, no major tax bill in modern times has been vetoed by a President.

More than any other of a dozen recent developments in Congress, this controversy on taxes exemplifies the cleavage between the Administration and Congress on home-front issues, in which the President has definitely lost control of the legislature.

Both the House and Senate will adjourn sine die on Dec. 21 and will convene for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress on Jan. 10.

Typical Issues

Time after time, Democratic leaders, though possessing a numerical paper majority in both houses, have been overridden by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Farm Bloc Democrats, who now exercise real power with minimum responsibility.

Typical issues on which the Administration has suffered defeat:

The Senate rejected the Administration's Federal soldier-vote bill in favor of a resolution urging state control. The issue is now in the House.

The Senate overrode the Administration's protest against granting a flat 8-cent-an-hour pay boost to 1,100,000 nonoperating rail workers and sent the pay-increase recommendation on to the House.

The House overrode the Administration and aproved a 35-cents-a-barrel increase in crude-oil prices, sending the recommendation on to the Senate.

The Senate overrode Treasury protests against a proposed War Bond advertising subsidy to small-town weeklies and sent it to the House, where it was shelved.

The House passed a measure approving the killing of all food subsidies after Dec. 31. A postponement until Feb. 15, however, has been achieved in the Senate.

Strike Ban Passed

During the year, Congress overrode a Presidential veto and enacted the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, theoretically providing machinery for ending strikes, but actually largely ineffective.

Congress overrode the Executive this year in adopting most of the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan.

Congress also insisted on putting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers at the bottom of the draft barrel, over the Administration's objection.

Furthermore, though the Treasury tried to get $10,500,000,000 in new taxes in the current fiscal measure, both House and Senate committees flouted the Administration proposals from the start.

As the bill passed the Senate Finance Committee, it is believed it would raise $2,293,000,000 in new revenue, or a total of about $153,000,000 more than it carried when it left the House.

No subject will have more effect on the national pocketbook, however, than the pending tax bill.

Administration Objections

Administration objections to the Senate version are primarily three:

1. It emasculates the renegotition law under which the Treasury so far has saved about $5,600,000,000.

2. It postpones the scheduled increase of Social Security Act taxes for old-age benefits, representing a potential loss of $1,000,000,000 or so, said to be needed both to brake inflation and to establish a sounder acturial basis for the system.

3. The taxes provided are not big enough.

In general terms, the controversy over the tax bill is another example of the difference of approach between Congress and the Administration toward the current anti-inflation drive. Congress has been largely negative on this issue, and frequently has been content to pass bills, over Executive protests that they made it difficult to hold the line.

If Congress now wipes out effective manipulation of the renegotiation law, it will be one of the biggest blows the Administration has yet sustained.

Boon to Corporations

It would be a great boon to war contractors and corporations, whose profits, even after taxes, now are the highest in history.

The Commerce Department reported over the week end that corporation profits for the third quarter were $5,700,000,000 before taxes, or "the highest for any quarter in American economic history."

Profits after taxes were over $2,000,000,000, which means that for the year as a whole, business profits, after taxes, would set an "all-time high" of around $8,000,000,000. This is bigger than even in the previous boom year of 1929.

If the renegotiation procedure approved by the Senate Finance Committee is accepted by Congress, the Treasury charges that already high corporation profits will be even higher.

One estimate is that the pending Senate committee tax bill would actually "cost the Treasury money," instead of raising revenue. This would come from losses of social security revenue and refunds under the renegotiation law. Talk of a Presidential veto of its present form is growing.

Anchors Away—That Is, the Old Style Ones

Wide World

Traditional Anchor Changes Its Shape

That's one thing modern shipbuilding has done. The old-time ship's anchor with flukes and a cross arm is a familiar sight to almost everyone, but that is all changed. Look at the thing in the picture. It has hooks that enable it to get a deep grip on the bottom, although how they get it loose is "something yet again." The picture at the California Shipbuilding Corporation shows an anchor of the modern type, two of them, each weighing 8,400 pounds together with its chain, being needed for every Liberty Ship launched, which is more evidence of why some familiar household articles made of metal are among the missing in wartime.

Roosevelt Order Leaves Gaps In Wartime News Releases

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The United States Government is today constructively pledged to do away with all "artificial barriers" to the issuance of wartime news, but President Roosevelt's order to discontinue advance release of any communiqués does not reach to the conditions which brought about the leaks and violations of agreements which attended the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

The President emphasized that the American press and radio had faithfully observed all commitments and he regretted that "such loyalty should have been penalized by failure elsewhere."

But the decision to abandon the practice of advance releases, such as were issued about two days of publication after both the Cairo and Teheran meetings appears to fall short of solving the problem of premature publication of such secret information.

The fact is that the Reuters dispatch from Lisbon, prematurely disclosing the fact of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang conference, was distributed in advance of the official communiqué so this communiqué could not have been the source of the Reuters message and withholding of the communiqué would not have prevented the premature Reuters story. Also, the disclosure of the Teheran meeting by the Soviet official radio was not caused by the advance handling of the communiqué and its repetition would not be prevented by discontinuing the method of the advance release of such communiqués.

There may well be security value in doing away with these advance releases but of itself this action leaves unresolved the very conditions which gave rise to it.

The President's statement was made in the following memorandum sent today to the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information:

"You are fully aware, I know, of the regrettable confusions which have arisen recently over the issuance of official news relating to the war, particularly in connection with the conferences at Cairo and Teheran.

"We may all be proud that American newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasters kept the faith and observed the release dates which had been fixed by international agreement. It is most disappointing that such loyalty should have been penalized by failures elsewhere.

"I see no point in prolonging controversy over what is past; the important thing is that we take decisive action to prevent a recurrence. To that end, your Department and all other branches of the Government will be guided by the following:

"First, no information having a security value in connection with the war will be issued in advance for release to the public at some future hour.

"Secondly, all such information will be given out instead at the earliest moment consistent with national security, for immediate publication and broadcast.

"The American people want promptly all the news which can be told safely, and they are entitled to have it without the interposition of artificial barriers."

The authorities here, it was learned, were especially concerned about advance transmission of information having security importance and were mindful, in this connection, of the interception and rebroadcast this week by an Arizona radio amateur of advance press information of the American assault on New Britain, which was also picked up by Axis stations either before or after the Arizona interception.

With 186 Billions Unspent War Budget Faces Pruning

Continued from Page 1

the fact that it was in no way questioning the needs of the armed services, but only whether with such unexpended and unobligated sums further appropriations could be justified. The services, it was pointed out, had had definite programs in mind when originally requesting such huge sums and doubtless had not altered them considerably. They only had not spent or obligated the sums as fast as appropriated.

There was little doubt but that these sums would be spent on the war effort, or should be on hand to spend on the war effort should the war drag on several years more, despite some comment that suggested returning large portions of these balances to the United States Treasury.

It was also pointed out that this figure of $186,000,000,000 or even if one takes the lower figure of $92,000,000,000 of unobligated appropriations, was not money on hand that was being hoarded or kept in a cash box awaiting expenditure. It would largely have to be raised by borrowing from banks or individuals or by taxing. Even if these totals could be reduced, it would not mean money on hand to be spent in other ways but rather a slice of the expected increase in the year's deficit.

Three Agencies Ended

In a review of its activities since Sept. 20, 1941, when the group was established, the report claimed credit for liquidating three depresion-born gencies— the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Work Projects Administration, and the National Youth Administration. Savings on these alone mounted to $1,000,000,000 annually.

It also reported that on its recommendations the number of Federal personnel had been reduced by 134,395 since June, 1943; the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the domestic branch of the Office of War Information, and the National Resources Planning Board have been reduced; plans have been studied for the early complete liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

In the 10-point program the Committee outlined for itself, point No. 2 of which was the investigation of these unexpended and unobligated balances of the war agencies, were these other assignments:

To investigate large appropriations for nonwar activities placed in the category of war activities.

To investigate nonessential personnel with the hope of eliminating 400,000 or more nonessential employees from this year's June peak of 3,095,463 paid Federal civilian employees.

To examine the loan policies of Government-owned corporations.

To reduce needless travel and communications expense by the Federal Government.

To eliminate duplicating and useless functions of agencies within the Department of Agriculture.

To watch carefully all new adventures and commitments in public works and the creation of new agencies to handle some new phase of the war effort.

To see if there had been any abuse of the mail privilege exercised by various establishments.

To correct inequitable promotion policies of various agencies.

To investigate alleged failure of the Civil Service Commission properly to use Federal manpower.

Closing its report with a strong recommendation for further economy, the Committee revealed that for war purposes the country was spending at the rate of $8,000,000 an hour, that the per capita debt which in 1938 stood at $285 was today $1,204; that the present debt of each taxpayer was about $3,500; and that the interest on Government borrowing alone was $2,700,000,000 per year.

The national debt, the Committee said, must and shall be paid. "There are those economists who, advancing the 'new philosophy of public debt,' are brash enough to state that the debt need not be paid; that a gradually expanding public debt is healthful to a country with a 'mature economy'; that continual pump priming is an economic necessity to the United States in the future. The Committee sharply takes issue with such a philosophy, believing, as it does, that public confidence in the financial integrity of the country—acknowledgement of its obligations—is necessary to the economic stability of that country."

Court Denies AP Request To Delay Final Judgment

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The special three-judge Federal Court appointed to hear the Government's antitrust suit against the Associated Press has denied the AP's request that the Court delay its final judgment long enough to permit the question of appealing the decision or amending the by-laws to be presented to the annual meeting of the news co-operative next April.

The Associated Press has until Jan. 3 to file its proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and form of judgment with respect to the recent decision that the Associate Press by-laws "in their present form" violate the antitrust laws. The Court will then draw and enter its final judgment, the Government already having filed its proposed findings of fact and form of judgment.

Bolivian Regime Overthrown By Revolutionist Party Group

Continued from Page 1

"number" of persons were killed and wounded in the gun battle which lasted four hours, until the Calama Regiment of the Federal Police ceased resisting the revolutionary forces.

In his appeal over "Radio America," a station closed until today, Señor Paz Estenssoro said in part:

"Ended is the period of negotiations by rulers who cared nothing for the country; ended is the wastage of the people's money in costly voyages; the nation has ceased to be the personal property of the Penaranda Rivera Castillo family. . . ."

While Señor Paz Estenssoro generally was understood to have led the successful coup, it was reported later that Major Gualberto would head the new government which would include Señor Paz Estenssoro, Maj. Celestina Pinto, Maj. Julio Pence, Maj. Alberto Taborga and Augusto Cespedes, General Secretary of the Revolutionary Movement.

Newspapers Suspend

Newspaper publication was halted immediately, soldiers were posted about all newspaper plants.

President Penaranda, an anti-Nazi who led his country to a declaration of war against the Axis countries, was elected to Bolivia's highest office in 1940. He visited the United States last May and was welcomed personally to his inspection tour of America's war might by President Roosevelt. During a tour of Detroit's war plants he declared that Bolivia stood ready to throw an army into the field at the side of the Allies when called upon.

President Penaranda was Commander in Chief of the Bolivian Army during his country's six-year war with Paraguay, and was the Army's choice for President in 1940.

His election was hailed as Bolivia's first return to constitutional government since 1931, and marked the first time the government had changed hands without a coup since that time.

An almost pure-blooded Indian, President Penaranda entered military college in 1907, graduating as second lieutenant and rising steadily until he was named commanding officer in 1933.

Since the war began, however, he had been criticized frequently, particularly in his dealings with his country's tin mine strikes. Oppositionists charged he dealt too harshly with the strikers.

Bolivia has been beset by inflation since the war began, and by shortages of commodities including food since the United States' entry into the world conflict dislocated Western Hemisphere economies.

Bolivia is one of the largest sources of tin for the United Nations, and depends to a considerable extent for its food supplies on the United States.

Shortages and rising prices were reported to have caused much discontent.

Much of the Republic's small business had been in German hands before the war, resulting in many of its business establishments begin placed on the Allied black list after war was declared.

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Could you say all that, or would you have to tell them that you really went "overboard" for just this one day . . . that you bought a lot of expensive things that you wish now had been War Bonds? You probably couldn't write that letter . . . take these last few days to "fix things" so you can.
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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3a)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
Adams Exp (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Adams-Millis 1¾g	1	29	29	29	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	2C¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	17	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	4	6¼	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ 1/16
Allegheny pf 5a	7	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf wa	7	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Allen pf $30 ww	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Allen Ind Stl 2a	4	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Allen Industr (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye b	2	147	147	147	— ½
Allied Mills (2g)	15	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅜
Allied Stores (1)	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— 1/16
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	19	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅛
Alpha P dem 1	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84	84	84	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .55g	41	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ¾
Am Bosch (1Aa)	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	2	40	40	40	
Am Cable & Rad	25	8¾	8½	8½	+ 1/16
Am Can (3)	6	84	83½	83½	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	171	171	171	— ¾
Am C&F pf 1.40g	2	68	68	68	
Am Ch&Cable (2)	2	23	23	23	
Am Chicle (4a)	÷120	108¾	108	108	— 1/2
Am Crystal Sug (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Distill	32	12¼	11¾	12¼	— ¼
Am Encaus Tilling	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Export L (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— 1/16
Am & For Power	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ 1/16
Am FP $7pf 5.07b	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅜
Am & FP 2 pf	19	17⅛	16¾	34	— ⅛
Am-Hse SS (3)	6	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	6	43⅛	43	43½	
Am Ice	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	48	16⅞	16⅞	16	
Am Locomo (1½g)	1	81	81	81	
Am Loco pf 7	4	14½	14½	14½	
Am M & Fdy .80	1	8⅛	8	8	
Am M & Met (1)	5	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1½g)	5	35	35	35	
Am News 1.80	÷	15			
Am Pow & Light	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	28	46¾	45½	46¾	+ 1½
Am P & L $5 pf	51	42¾	41	42	+ 1⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g	45	8⅞	8⅞	9	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	14	12⅝	1.⅜	12½	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½g	÷48	62¾	61¼	62¾	+ ⅞
Am Seating 1½a	2	14	4	4	
Am Smelt&R (2a)	30	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	8	25⅞	25	25½	— ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	
Am Sug Ref 1¾g	4	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	154⅞	154½	154¾	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	9	56	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	58¾	58½	58⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6a)	÷220	138½	138¼	138½	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	9¾	⅛	9¼	— 1/16
Am Viscose (2)	17	44½	44¼	44½	+ ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	
Am Water Works	18	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— 1/16
Am Wool pf (8k)	6	65⅞	65¾	65⅝	— ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ 1/16
Anaconda Cop 2½g	41	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
Anchor W&C 1	÷	3	25¾	25½	+ ⅛
Ark Nat Gas A	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ 1/16
Ark Nat Gas pf	5	43	43	43	
Ark Pwr & Lt $6 pf	10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork 1.35g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ 1/16
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	12	13¾	13	13	
Associates Inv 1½	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	
Assoc Inv pf5	÷ 20	105½	105½	105½	
Atch T & SF (6)	27	55⅝	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	10	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	60	60	60	+0
Atl Refining (1g)	5	26½	26⅛	26½	+ 1/16
Atl Refing pf 4	÷ 60	109½	109	109½	+ 1/16
Atlas Corp (1g2g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Atlas Pow 3½ag	÷780	55	53¼	55	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	÷ 10	73	73	73	
Aviation Corp .20g	45	3⅜	3½	3½	
Babcock & Wilcox (3)	54	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Bald Loc pf 11½g	9	54½	53⅜	54½	+ ⅛
Bald. & Ohio pf	7	9	9	9	+ 1/16
Bangor & Ar	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— 1/16
Ban&Ar pf2½k	÷ 40	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	9	25	24⅝	24⅝	
Barker Bros (3½g)	÷2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1/16
Barnsdall Oil .60a	17	17½	17¼	17¼	
Bath Iron Wks (4)	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Baynk Clygars 1.85a	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Beatrice Cr 1.85a	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼	÷ 20	105½	105½	105½	
Beech Aircraft 1g	14	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ 1/16
Bell-ng-Hem (.80)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (1a)	11	10¼	10	10¼	
Bendix Aviat (3)	6	34	33⅝	34	
Beth Ind La 1.35g	÷3	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Beth Ind pf 7	2	33	32½	32½	— ¼
Beth Steel (6)	38	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	4	38¾	38	38¾	+ 1/16
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	11	8	7¾	8	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/16
Bon Ami A	5	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	÷ 10	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Bon Ami B 2½	÷ 40	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Bond Stores (2g)	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	29½	29¼	29¼	
Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Brgnt'Airplanes 60	19	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)	21	9¼	9	9⅛	+ 1/16
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	39	39	39	
Bristol Myers 1.90a	3	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
Brown & Du Trans	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Brown Un Gas 1½a	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	10	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	24	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ 1/16
Bucy-Erie pf 7	÷ 3	115½	115½	115½	+2¼
Budd Mfg	13	6⅞	6	6	— 1/16
Budd Mfg $5pf	÷100	48¾	47¾	48½	+ ¼
Budd Wheel (1½g)	31	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	5	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Burlington Mills 1.90a	5	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ 1/16
Bush Terminl .20a	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— 1/16
Bush Terminl pf 6	÷ 30	56½	55½	56½	+ 1½
Bush T B pf 3k	÷160	40½	40	40	+ ½
Butler Bros .60	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Butte Cop & Z 1½g	20	3¼	3	3¼	
Byers (AM) Cr	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Byers (AM) pf7	÷ 8	68½	68¼	68½	+ ½
Byron Jackson 1¼g	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
Calif Pack (1½)	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet&Hec .85g	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ 1/16
Campbell Wy 1½g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70a	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	÷ 10	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	24	8	7⅞	8	
Capitol Adm A	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Care C & D (5)	÷	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Carriers & Gen 1½g	÷4	39⅜	38⅝	39	+1
Case (J.I) (new)	104	44½	44½	44½	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	45¾	44½	46	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (2)	3	3b	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	1	112⅜	112	112⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— 1/16
Celotex Cp pf 1	÷	17	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
Cent RR Ru	2	9⅞	9⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37	37	37	
Certain-teed Prod	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Cert-pwed 6 pf	÷270	60½	60	60	+ ½
Chain Belt (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P & F (1)	1	1.⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Checker Cab	2	24¼	24	24¼	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	26	45¾	44¾	45½	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill (½g)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— 1/16
Ch&E Ill A 2.50a	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Ch Gt W pf 3½k	6	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Ch Ind Std .60g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Ch Pneu Tool (2)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
ChiPT inst2½k	÷ 20	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¼
Chrysler Cor (3)	26	81½	80¼	81⅛	+ ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	5	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
City&F pf 6½	÷ 22	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
City Invest	÷457	61¼	59¼	61	+1
Clark Equip (3g)	2	35¼	34½	34¾	— ⅛
Cleve Elec Ill	÷ 20	114	114	114	+ ½
Cleve Graph Br (2)	2	48½	48	48¾	
Coast G S pf 5	÷ 10	10⁷	106	106	
Coca-Cola 1.20a	16	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm 1½a	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼k	÷ 50	104⅞	104½	104⅞	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	÷ 10	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	÷180	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	7	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	16	5½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	13	5½	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	50	4½	4½	4⅝	
Col G&E 5pf5	÷ 20	71	70	71	+1⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½g)	5	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf2¼	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	14	38¼	37¾	38	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	19	42½	41¾	42½	
Com Solvents .60g	15	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & Sauth	80	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	10	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Conde Nast (½ag)	2	9¼	9	9¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar (2g)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	8	3¾	3½	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	31	22	21¾	22	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	62	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1k	11	18⅜	17½	18	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries ½ag	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
Con Nat Gas w o	86	27½	26	27½	+1
Consol RR Cuba pf	9	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¼aa	27	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼a	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Comm P pf 4½	÷ 20	102¼	101¾	102¼	+ 1/16
Consol'n Coal	9	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Container Co 1½a	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½a	3	8⅛	8	8	
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	106	106	106	
Cont Can 1	8	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
Cont Diam F .85g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Motors .60	25	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	46½	46¾	46½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	31½	31	31	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Cop'wd S pf21¼a	÷ 10	51¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	÷ 20	46	46	46	+ ½
Corn Prod (2.60)	7	47⅝	46¾	47⅛	
Corn Prod pf 7	÷ 30	176½	175	176½	
Cornell-D El 1.10g	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.30g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— 1/16
Coty International	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ 1/16
Crane Co (1g)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	÷ 10	105	105	105	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21	20¾	20¾	
Crown Cork (¾ag)	3	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	÷ 60	58	58	58	+1
Crucible Steel (3g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	÷110	18¾	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅞
Cuban-AmSug .40g	15	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	8	24½	24¼	24¼	
Curtis Publishing	9	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
Curt Pub pr pf 3	9	43¼	43	43¼	
Curtis-Wright 3ag	45	5⅝	5½	5½	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	17	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	4	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	17	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33½	33¼	33½	
Deisel-Wm Gl 1½	1	16½	16½	16½	— 1/16
De' & Hudson	7	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	11	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	23	19⅛	18⅞	19	
Diam Match,1½	÷	4	30¾	30¼	— ½
Devoe & Ray (1a)	80	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¾g	9	14	13½	14	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	7	33¼	32½	32½	
Dixie C A 2½	÷ 60	43	43	43	— ¼
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	4	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
DomeMines hl.60	2	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5a	6	48¾	47½	47½	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	11	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ 1⅛
Dresser Mfg (2g)	7	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Durbill Int	8	142¼	141	141¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 4¼g	1	125	125	125	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	117½	117½	117½	
DuoLight 1pf5	÷ 10				
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	37½	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	1	158½	158½	158½	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41	41	41	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80a	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
El & Mus Ind .60a	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
El Auto Lite (2)	27	38¼	37½	39¼	+ ⅜
Elec Boat 1¼ag	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/16
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	7	91	90¾	90¾	+ ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	3	40¼	40	40	+ ⅛
Emp Pub Service	42	⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Erie PR $5 pf 5	70	8⅛	8	8	—1
Erie RR pf 5	3	46	46	46	+ ½
Erie RR pf (1)	9	9⅞	⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	11	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Evans Products	13	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	10				
Fairbanks Morse 1a	5	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	10	9⅝	⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	9	19½	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	18	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Fed Pwr Sec pf 6	1	54	54	54	
Fid P Fire 1.80a	1	48	48	48	+1
Firestone T&R (2g)	6	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (.90a)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
Florsheim Sh	1	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ 1/16
FollansbeeSt pf 4	÷ 60	47	45	47	+2¼
Food Mach (1¾g)	3	53	52	53	+2
Foster Wheeler	6	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	31	30¾	30⅞	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1				
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/16
Gair (Robert) .30g	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .45g	13	4½	4¼	4¼	— 1/16
Gen Am Inv	9	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
Gen Am Trans 2½g	6	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	12	80¾	81	
Gen Cab pf 7b	÷ 60	81	80¾	81	
Gen Cigar (1a)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	47	37½	37¼	42½	
Gen Foods (1.60)	12	43¾	42¾	43¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	÷140	115⅞	115½	115⅞	
Gen G & El A	291	2½	2½	2½	
Gen G&El cv pf	÷ 10	119	119	119	—1
Gen Mills (4)	1	1C5¼	1C5¼	105¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors (2)	51	51¾	51	51½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	5	128¼	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	4	5	5	5	+ 1/16
Gen Proc Eq (1)	9	19½	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
Gen Ry Sig pf5	÷ 80	111	110	110	—3
Gen Real&Util	19	1⅛	1	1	— 1/16
Gen Refract 2.20	7	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen Stl C pf 6k	÷ 20	6½	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (3.60)	2	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼ag	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	6	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70a	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— 1/16
Gimbel Bros .40g	9	11¾	11½	11½	
Gildden Co (1.20g)	6	18¼	18¼	1.⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1¾	1¾	2⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	32	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R (2)	19	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Goth Realty ½ag	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Rlty pf 7	÷ 50	10C¼	10C¼	10C¼	
Gotham-Pump Stk	95	1¾	1¾	1¾	— 1/16
Gotham-Silk Hos	21	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Goudy Cos Hl .45g	21	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Granite C S .52½a	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	6	14¾	14¼	14¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	17	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Gt West Sug 2	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gt West S pf 7	÷ 20	151½	151½	151½	
Green (H L) (2g)	1	7	6	6	+ ⅛
Greenfield Corp 2a	20	2C¾	20	20¾	+ ¼
Greenfield pf 1.50	2	13½	13½	13½	
Grum Airc Dv 1½ag	10	11	10¾	10⅞	
Guantan Sugar	4	4¼	4	4	
Guantan Sugar pf 1	1	134	134	134	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	6¾	6½	6¾	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	10	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (2a)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Hall (W F)	2	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	÷ 10	106½	106½	106½	
Hanna 55 pf (5)	÷ 10	106½	106½	106½	+1
Harb-Walker (1)	10	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Nat Cp Am A½ag	4	4¼	4¼	2¼	
Hayes Mfg					
Hercules Motors 1	39	24½	22¾	23⅞	+1⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	2	84½	83¾	84½	+ ⅜
Hollaud Fure (2)	2	39½		39½	
Hollander & Son 1a	6	13¾	13¾	13	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	4	13¼	13	13	
Homestake Mining	7	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
Houd-Hershey B 1g	9	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
Household pf 5	÷ 50	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	9	o5	64½	65	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	6	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (½2)	20	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	22	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Hupp Motor	4	1⅜	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	14	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	÷140	45	44¼	44¾	+1
Ill Central pf	3	46	16	16	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Inger-Rand (6)	5	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Dec 18
Inland Steel 4½g	12	10⅜	10½	10¼	
Inspiration C Cop 1	4	34¼	34	34	Dec 18
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1a	10	6⅝	o½	6⅝	
Interlake Iron .35g	1	170	170	170	+ ½
Int Bus Mach (6a)	17	73¼	/2½	72¾	— ½
Int Harvestar (2a)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Swift & Co. Year's Profit Shows Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—Although both the beef and pork departments operated at a loss, Swift & Co., meat processing firm, had a net income of $17,431,372 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30, John Holmes, president, reported to stockholders.

Net income for the preceding fiscal year was $16,972,721. This year's net income was equal to $2.91 a common share compared with $2.83 last year. Sales this year reached an all-time peak at $1,490,016,636, an increase of $80,610,865 over the previous 12 months.

The company had current assets of $246,172,444 and current liabilities of $63,273,458 as of Oct. 30, 1943. This left working capital of $182,898,986, an increase for the year of $11,760,475. The book value of the common stock, exclusive of reserves, was $42.76 a share.

Mr. Holmes said: "The company has agreed with representatives of the War Department to an adjustment of $475,000, covering its business subject to renegotiation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942. . . . The effect of this settlement is to reduce the earnings of the company by $90,250, which is the net amount after deduction of the taxes applicable to the principal sum."

Provision for taxes on income this year totaled $27,700,693 compared with $26,452,984 last year.

Holmes said the company had set up a reserve for deferred maintenance of properties of $1,000,000.

Discussing the many demands made upon the nation's food production and processing plants, Holmes said "for each man sent to a foreign theater of war, the Government must have on hand a 275-day food reserves, as compared with a 90-day food supply for each man quartered in this country."

He gave the following forecast for food in 1944:

"Pork—more hogs will be marketed, although weights will be lower. Beef—about the same; fewer grain-fed cattle and more grass-fed cattle. Veal—slightly higher production. Lamb and mutton—somewhat lower because of liquidation of ewes in the past two years. Poultry products—somewhat larger. Butter and cheese—probably somewhat lower."

Electric Bond & Share Co. reported for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $5,611,104, equal to $4.46 a share on the combined $5 and $6 preferred stocks. In the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1942, net income was $6,000,439, equal to $4.51 a share on the combined preferred stock. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income was $1,305,200, equal to $1.03 a share on the combined preferred against $1,315,469, or 99 cents a share on the combined senior stocks in the like period last year.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation reported net earnings for the six months ended Oct. 31 of $513,814 after reserves for taxes and renegotiation, compared with $779,022 for the 1942 period. Comparable per share earnings were not reported.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reported for the ten months ended Oct. 31 net income of $11,810,735, equal to $14.33 a share on the common stock against $14,898,297 or $18.08 a share in the same period last year.

Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad reported for the ten months ended Oct. 31 net income of $2,820,359, equal to $2.45 a share on the common stock compared with $3,127,685 or $2.96 a common share in the first ten months of 1942.

The Bulova Watch Co. and subsidiaries today reported net earnings for the September quarter of $491,873, equal to $1.51 a share, compared with $438,965, or $1.35, for the 1942 period.

The Kermath Manufacturing Co. reported net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of $279,686, equal to $2.83 each on 99,000 capital shares, compared with $85,023, or 86 cents, for the preceding fiscal year.

The National Airlines, Inc., reported net profit for the four months ended Oct. 31 of $52,062, equal to 19 cents a common share, compared with $82,589, or 31 cents, for the comparable period last year.

The Liquid Carbonic Corp. reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $1,309,935, equal after all charges and preferred dividends, to $1.61 a common share, compared with $1,402,495 or $1.80 for the preceeding year.

Food Machinery Corp. reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $2,144,003, equal to $5.02 per share, compared with $1,752,926, or $4.07 in 1942.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. and subsidiaries reported net income of $979,144, equal to $2.98 per share for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, compared with $919,515, or $3.73 last year.

Colorado Milling Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Securities Corp. heads a syndicate offering 70,000 shares $3 cumulative preferred stock of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. at 52½ a share and accrued dividends. The offering represented the first public sale of securities of the company, which has been privately owned since its formation in 1885.

In addition to the preferred stock, the company sold privately to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. a total of $3,000,000 debentures due in 1958.

Steep Drop in 1944 Building Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $3,700,000,000 nosedive in the value of construction is forecast by the War Production Board for 1944.

The WPB said 1944 construction would amount to $3,860,000,000, compared to $7,500,000,000 for 1943. The estimated total is only 29 per cent of the 1942 peak volume, when war plant building was at its peak.

Apple Crop Declines 31 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commercial apple crop in 1943 was 31 per cent less than in 1942 and 28 per cent below the eight-year average from 1934 to 1941, the Department of Agriculture announced. The 1943 crop was announced as 86,088,000 bushels, compared with 128,273,000 bushels last year, and an average of 121,041,000 bushels for the years from 1934 to 1941.

Promoted

H. Clay Alton

Promoted to position of general sales manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, succeeding A. K. Mitchell, who was transferred to Washington as superintendent. Mr. Alton was formerly general sales representative.

Independent Stores Found Doing Better In War Than Chains

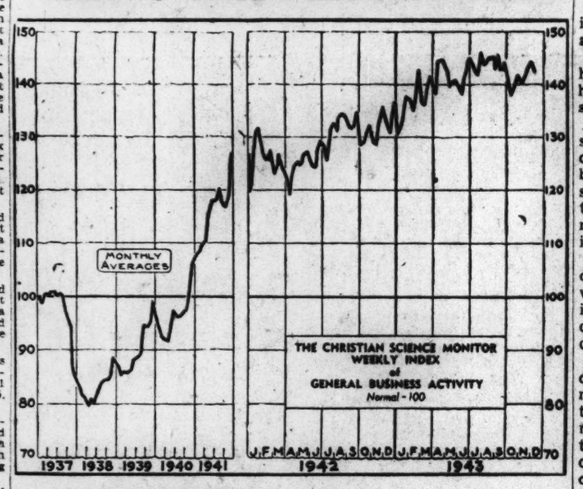
WASHINGTON (AP)—The independent retailer is enjoying comparatively better business in wartime than the chain store, including mail order houses, the Department of Commerce reported.

Price control, rationing and other restrictions apparently are more favorable to the merchandising efforts of the independents, the Department said.

The independent stores, with their 1943 sales to reach an estimated $48,300,000,000, enjoyed a 10.5 per cent gain in business compared with 1942, which was only 1 per cent over the year before.

The chain stores this year will do an aggregate $14,600,000,000 business, about 3.5 per cent above 1942, although their business in 1942 was 13 per cent over 1941.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Check in Recent Rise



Following a rise in recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined to 142.4 (prel.) for the week ended Dec. 11. This compared with 144.0 for the previous week and 132.2 for the week ended Dec. 12, a year ago.

The three components of the index declined, bank debits outside New York City recording the sharpest loss. The setback in check transactions for the week was contrary to seasonal expectations.

The electric power production scored another new high record for the week, but the increase fell short of the usual advance. Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off more than seasonally following the sharp upturn of the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Dec. 11 1943	Dec. 4 1943	Dec. 12 1942
Combined index	142.4	144.0	132.2
Bk debits outside NYC	161.1	164.2	151.4
Elec power production	134.6	136.2	125.8
Misc carloadings	131.5	132.0	122.5

*Preliminary.

Ship Firm Plans $34 Million Refund

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Excess profits totaling $34,000,000 will be refunded to the Government by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, R. L. Fletcher, the company's comptroller, told a regional chapter of the National Association of Accountants here.

He said this sum would be returned to the Federal Treasury by the concern's own agreement that this amount should be restored as excess profits from government contracts.

The shipyard is engaged almost exclusively in building warships for the United States.

Mr. Fletcher said the company has increased its investment in capital assets by $8,500,000 within the past few years and that this amount does not include large sums invested by the U. S. Navy in the plant, nor does it include the $4,225,000 spent on its big subsidiary, the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington, N. C.

He said a special Senate committee had reported the Newport News company constructed the battleship Indiana at a cost of $7,000,000 lower than the cost of similar battleships in other private and Navy yards. Navy Secretary Frank Knox, he said, had termed the construction of the aircraft carrier "an outstanding accomplishment in shipbuilding."

Cranberry Crop Off 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1943 cranberry crop, 606,000 barrels, was 14 per cent below 1942 and 5 per cent under 1941, the Department of Agriculture announced. The department gave these comparative figures for the five principal producing States: Massachusetts, 485,000 barrels in 1943, 560,000 in 1942; New Jersey, 62,000 and 93,000; Wisconsin, 102,000 and 107,000; Washington, 29,000 and 27,000; Oregon, 8,000 and 11,200.

Amortization Tax Job Now Goes to WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—With some few exceptions, the United States now has the capital equipment needed for completion of the war production program, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board believes.

Mr. Nelson made the statement in connection with publication today of an executive order by the White House transfering to WPB the authority to certify tax amortization privileges. Heretofore, the Secretaries of War and Navy made the certifications.

"The effort today therefore is directed, not to further expansion of plant, but to full utilization of existing capacity," Mr. Nelson said.

Tax amortization privileges were authorized by Congress in 1940 to encourage expansion of privately owned facilities. The law allows taxpayers to write off the cost of facilities over a five-year period instead of over the longer depreciation period normally used, in cases where such facilities were certified to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

In the last three years, the War and Navy Departments have issued more than 29,000 necessity certificates for facilities having a value of around $6,000,000,000.

Now, taxpayers who wish to avail themselves of the special tax amortization privilege must file applications to WPB.

WPB's facilities bureau will handle the necessary analyses and Carman G. Blough has been named deputy director for tax amortization with authority to approve the necessity certificates.

The new order provides that effective Dec. 17, where new facilities have not yet been acquired or construction begun, the application for special privileges must be filed along with the application for priority assistance. Also, in such cases, the application for necessity certificates and for priority assistance should go to the agency with which the priority application for necessity certificates should be filed only with WPB.

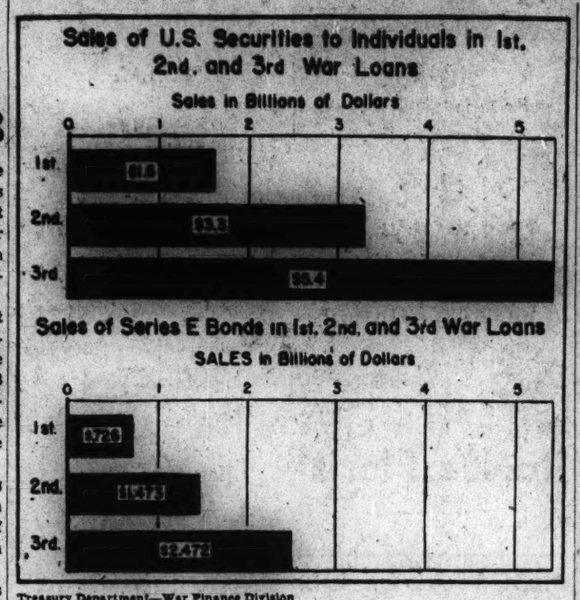
Trust Funds to Promote Legislation Ruled Taxable

WASHINGTON (AP) — Trust funds with a "real purpose" of promoting legislation are not exempt from federal or state taxes, the United States Tax Court ruled.

When Robert Marshall passed on in New York City, Nov. 11, 1939, he left trust funds to "educate the people of the United States and to promote labor unions, civil liberties, and preservation of wilderness conditions in outdoor America."

Seeking to collect $346,305 in estate taxes, the Internal Revenue Bureau contended the funds were not exempt from state levies because they were not for "charitable, scientific, or educational purposes."

The court ruled last week that the real purpose of the funds was to promote legislation and consequently they were not deductible.



Treasury Department—War Finance Division

Figuring Income Tax Returns May Be No. 1 Parlor Game of 1944, Avers Paul

WASHINGTON (AP) — Making out Federal income tax returns may well become the No. 1 parlor game of 1944, Randolph Paul, general counsel for the Treasury, said.

Returns next year, he explained in a speech prepared for the National University Tax Clinic, will find many taxpayers figuring up payments previously made under four different heads:

(1) March and June installments based on the 1942 return.

(2) Victory tax withholding in the first half of the year.

(2) Income tax withholding in the second half of the year.

(4) September and December installments based on estimated 1943 income.

At the same time, he said, one half of the unforgiven tax on 1942 income will have to be figured and a declaration of estimated tax for 1944 will have to be filed and the first quarterly payment made.

The Treasury, Mr. Paul added, recognizes the importance of simplifying the returns, but finds the problem complicated not only by financial factors but also mechanical considerations involved in processing the millions of returns.

"Ideally," he said, "each taxpayer making out a return should understand the reasons for each item and the manner in which it enters into his final tax liability.

"People do not like the feeling of inferiority which comes from lack of understanding of something they are supposed to do and instinctively rebel against it."

Constitutionality Of Renegotiation Law Challenged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Constitutionality of legislation authorizing the War Department to renegotiate war contracts was challenged in a petition filed in the Supreme Court.

It was presented by the Alliance Brass and Bronze Company of Alliance, Ohio, which wants the high tribunal to prevent Secretary of War Stimson from proceeding with the renegotiation of the company's 1942 contracts.

Charles F. Short, Jr., Chicago attorney for the company contended the renegotiation legislation is invalid because it confers on executive departments or administrative tribunals "the power to make final determinations of all matters in relation to what may constitute reasonable profits."

The controversy, Mr. Short said, is one which should be decided by a jury trial in a court.

Explaining that the Government had not claimed that the company had made "any excessive or unreasonable profit," Mr. Short added:

"The threat is to reexamine the situation with the possibility of a debt against the company, created by the uncontrollable action of the secretary, should this court deny the prayer of this petition, with no right of review of his decision even if rendered ex parte.

"The author of this brief knows of no place outside Nazi Germany where such an arbitrary proceeding would be audacious enough to claim the blessing of legal or judicial propriety. . . .

"A devotion to the concept that complicated matters of government must increasingly be done through administrative agencies, is misguided if it leads in any degree toward the totalitarian goal of uncontrolled authority in any agent of government."

Mr. Short filed his application directly with the Supreme Court without first going through the lower courts. Technically, he sought a writ of prohibition or a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Stimson to stop pending renegotiation proceedings.

New 1943 Building, Largely for War, Seen Off Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Almost two-thirds of the approximately $7,700,000,000 in new construction in 1943 will have been for war purposes, the Commerce Department said.

But this huge program, which included $2,700,000,000 in Army and Navy work and $2,200,000,000 in related industrial construction, was still 43 per cent below the record high of last year.

Private non-farm residential building dropped from $1,500,000,000 in 1942 to $800,000,000 in 1943 but a tendency to ease off in its downward trend had been noted, the department added.

Highway construction declined to about $400,000,000, the lowest since World War I, and public utility construction dropped from $700,000,000 in 1942 to $500,000,000 this year.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 20
Total sales, 13,000

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75a	Bos & Albany	86½	86½	86½	86
2.60	Bos Edison	33¾	33½	33¾	33½
1.90a	Bos Rec-Trav	19	19	19	18¾
...	Bos & Me pr pf	23½	23	23½	23
...	Bos & Me 2 pf	4½	4½	4½	3½
3.40a	Bost Consol pf	23½	23½	23½	23½
6.00a	Bost Edison pf	90	90	90	114
...	Bost Mass A	14½	14	14	16
1.20g	Boston Sec Cp	21½	21½	21½	21½
.20a	Commercial Capl	21.11	21.11	21.11	21.10
...	Lamson	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼
...	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	30
...	Mass Util Assn	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
...	Nat Service	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5.75a	N E Tel & Tel	104½	104½	104½	105
...	Pond Creek	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
.65f	Reece Fold M	1½	1½	1½	1
.40	Shawmut Assn	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1.20a	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
2.00	United Shoe	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
...	Utah M & T	32½	32½	32½	32½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Illinois Bell Net $4.86

NEW YORK (AP)—The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $4,332,220 equal to $4.86 a share on 891,110 shares, compared with $4,161,707 or $4.66 each on 891,110 shares for the preceding year.

Business Enterprise Answer to Postwar Jobs, Asserts Sloan

NEW YORK (AP) — Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corp., has announced a program to carry to the American people the message that only through "a virile and expanding system of American enterprise" can expanding job opportunities be achieved in the postwar era.

As chairman of the National Industrial Information Committee, to which 6,000 business organizations subscribe and which is sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Sloan said in a statement that every avenue of communication would be utilized fully to bring home to Americans "the postwar ambitions of American enterprise."

The statement said the campaign would be carried in newspaper and magazine advertising and would include radio broadcasting, public discussions, labor participation and community group meetings from coast to coast.

Mr. Sloan said American business leadership must take on a broader philosophy of management in the former of "economic statesmanship."

"Jobs are a result of certain definite forces put into motion," he said. "They result from a combination of capital, management and opportunity.

"The catalyst is a possible profit. The foundation is confidence in the future of enterprise as determined by national economic policy. Without these ingredients there can be no jobs in a free economy. This is the message we propose to carry into every American home."

The statement said the committee hoped American businessmen in all categories would participate personally in attaining the objectives of the program.

Lehigh Coal Stock In N. Y. S. E. Debut

By the Associated Press

New York

For the first time in a 122-year corporate history, the capital stock of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. was traded on the New York Stock Exchange today.

"Graduating" from the New York Curb Exchange, where it has been listed for many years, the shares made their debut at 8¾ and fluctuated within a ¼ point of that price in subsequent active dealing.

Appearance of the stock on the big board coincided with the date on which the company's latest dividend of 50 cents a share was received by stockholders, bringing payments for 1943 to 90 cents a share, compared with 65 cents in 1942.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation has an unbroken record of dividend payments for 62 years, having paid stockholders something in each period since 1881.

Kaiser Says Risk Credit Pool Needed

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 20 (AP)—A risk credit pool is needed to aid postwar conversion of the United States industrial life in the opinion of Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder.

The industrialist in an interview said that this need, as well as the necessity of arousing the public to what he termed the seriousness of the economic situation facing the country, should be met by prompt action on the part of manufacturers, financiers, government and union labor.

Mr. Kaiser also said that a survey should be made now of all our armed forces to determine their views and desires concerning postwar employment. He said that questionnaires should be given to every man in the armed forces to fill out, expressing the individual's desire as to what he wanted to work at after the war, and where he would like to be employed.

In outlining the need for a risk credit pool, Mr. Kaiser said:

"At present I'm being paid each week for everything in the war effort I do. By this cash payment on the part of the Government, the former credit channels have been paralyzed. When the present conflict ends, this method of operating on a cash basis will end, as the Government pulls out of the financing of heavy industry.

"Then will come the crisis. We must have a credit pool sufficient to finance manufacturers over the conversion period from wartime to peacetime production and to carry us until consumption of our products can catch up.

"It is my contention that the banks, manufacturers, union labor and the investing public must cooperate in setting up this risk credit pool to finance this conversion. It is a risk pool because it must advance money for purposes which ordinary credit channels cannot finance. And union labor must be brought into the picture as labor must realize that as it has been given authority it must necessarily accept responsibility in our economic life."

The industrialist stated that he believed the peak of wartime production was over and that we must now shift back to the task of finding a peacetime economy. He based his belief on the recent order for all shipyards of the country to resume a six-day work week.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — Master bedroom, private bath, twin beds; quiet home, excellent neighborhood; near transportation. 1436 Hemlock St., N. W. TAylor 4787. Call evenings or Sunday afternoon.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave. — Pleasant front room for refined business girl. $8. Call Com. 9769.

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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Bank Positions Open

Essential Activity

Junior Accountant

Junior Audit Clerk

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE of the War Manpower Commission

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WANTED immediately, woman for general housework; 2 weeks Christmas or longer; adults; live in; good pay, Winchester 2402 (Mass.).

COOK wanted immediately—accommodator for two week. Call Mrs. R. B. VAUGHAN, 57 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. KIR 0397.

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ACCOUNTANT, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS active public accounting practice; thoroughly knowledgeable preparation of pay roll, Federal and State income tax reports, financial, cost and other statements; monthly or periodic audits; systems, methods, office service; available for one or two additional responsible clients; out-of-city engagements accepted. JULIUS JOVAR, 270 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Telephone CHelsea 4-1234.

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PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, housedresses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers, Gooding's Agency, 221 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 3-2070.

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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
2 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

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We Appreciated Your Patronage of 1943 Hope to see you in 1944

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	Y	L	O	C	K
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Bruins Planning Yule Gift Of Victory Over Toronto

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Turned back once again by Canadiens in Montreal last night, the Boston Bruins are now full of plans to give their fans at home a Christmas gift of a victory over Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden tomorrow night in their last game before they go home for the holidays.

The Bruins went down before the Habitants 3-1 at the Forum last evening, but from all accounts they lost nothing in stature. Minus Buzz Boll and with several of their players not up to par, the Bruins were far from outplayed, and with a slight turn in fortune could have handed Canadiens their first defeat on home ice.

Added Two Points

As it was, Canadiens added another two points to their already huge total for the season, and today are just one point shy of 30. Out of a possible 36 they have missed grabbing just seven. Meanwhile, Toronto picked up speed to defeat Chicago twice by scores of 8-4 and 5-2, while New York Rangers—who went through their first 15 games without a victory, surprised by defeating Detroit Red Wings 6-2 for their second win in a row.

Toronto today was securely entrenched in second place, and even a loss to the third-place Bruins tomorrow cannot dislodge the Leafs. The Bruins may see other changes in personnel for this game, especially if Boll is still absent. They took Clarence Schmidt from the Olympics to Montreal, but Schmitty may give way to some other Olympic tomorrow.

Goal Per Game

Harb Cain added a goal last night to bring his total to 19, keeping his leadership in this department and maintaining an average of one a game. Bill Cowley, however, after having gotten a point in every one of his games previously was stopped cold last night, his streak ending at 18. Bill did retain his league-scoring leadership, though, his 36 points giving him an edge of three over Cain, the runner-up.

Inability to win regularly on the road—a failure that has hit every club with the exception of Canadiens—is mainly the Bruins trouble in closing the gap on Montreal. Bruins did win two games away from home at the start of the season, but they have played six contests away since without a victory. Montreal, on the other hand, has won four and tied two out of eight games on the road.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	13	2	3	29	83	38
Toronto	10	8	2	22	88	79
Boston	8	8	3	19	87	92
Chicago	9	9	0	18	73	79
Detroit	6	7	3	15	59	63
New York	2	14	1	5	58	97

Result Dec. 18
Toronto 8, Chicago 4.
Results Dec. 19
Toronto 5, Chicago 2.
Montreal 3, Boston 1.
New York 6, Detroit 2.

Unofficial National Hockey League scoring figures for the leaders are as follows:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	11	25	36
Cain, Boston	19	14	33
Mosienko, Chicago	14	16	30
Carr, Toronto	9	21	30
Bentley, Chicago	12	16	28
O'Connor, Montreal	7	20	27
Smith, Chicago	9	18	27
A. Jackson, Boston	8	16	24
Lach, Montreal	6	18	24
Kennedy, Toronto	13	11	24

The Olympics won their two exhibition games from the Quebec Army team, 6-4 Saturday and 3-1 yesterday . . . Jean Pusie, who was figured as the main attraction, did not appear . . . The crowds were slim, 4,000 at the most . . . Jean Paul Renaud, who tended goal for the Bruins last Thursday against the 'Pics, played for the Olympics last night, Maurice Courteau having gone home because of illness in his family . . . 'Pics play at Brooklyn tomorrow, do not return to Boston until Dec. 31 when they play Philadelphia at the Arena.

Redskins Set For Bears In Pro Play-Off

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Washington Redskins go against the Chicago Bears in football's "World Series" again next Sunday—and if the Redskins don't mind, would they please tell the folks whether they're bringing their tomahawks or their peace pipes with them to the Windy City?

For the past four weeks the Skins have been going up and down so fast they've had everyone—including themselves—on an elevator. The result has been that after coming within a deep breath of clinching the National Professional League's eastern championship five Sundays ago, they rolled over and played possum for three Sundays to blow their big lead. And yesterday they grabbed the sectional title playoff.

Hot and Cold

They did this last little trick, too, by practically chasing the New York Giants out of the Polo Grounds as they rolled up a 28-0 decision. And this was the same Giant outfit, mind you, which had pulverized the Washingtons for two immediately preceding Sundays.

But that's how the 'Skins have been—as hot as the first biscuit out of the oven one week and as cold as the last guy under the boarding house shower on another. For instance, just five Sundays ago they looked as if a line of Sherman tanks couldn't stop them as they belted the Bears all around Washington, which naturally doesn't mean they'll do it again next Sunday.

Baugh and Farkas

Then they turned right around and, looking like only a reasonable facsimile of a football team, they were flailed in order, once by the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Steagles and twice by the Giants, who are nice fellows and good to their folks but don't figure to do stunts like that very often.

And then yesterday Slingin' Sammy Baugh and Anvil Andy Farkas combined to clout the New Yorkers, with Sammy pitching 16 passes for 129 yards and one touchdown and Andy blowing holes through the Giant line for three tallies.

Luke Appling Officially Crowned Batting Champion

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Luke Appling, the veteran whose entrance into the Army probably means the end of a brilliant major league playing career, today took official possession of the 1943 American League batting championship.

The star Chicago White Sox shortstop, who reported for duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Saturday, won the 1943 hitting title with a mark of .328, final official league figures show.

First in '36

Playing in every game, he made 192 hits in 585 times at bat, and was the ninth player in the league's history to cop the crown more than once. His first championship was in 1936, after six years with the Sox, when he blasted a lusty .388.

With nearly 200 players—including many heavy cloutters—in the armed forces, league hitting slumped for the second consecutive year to .249, eight points under the 1942 average and 17 below 1941, the last pre-war season. Only four regulars hit .300 or better—Appling and Ralph Hodgin of Chicago and rookie Dick Wakefield and Roger Cramer of Detroit. In 1942, seven regulars reached the .300 circle and 16 made it in 1941.

Team batting honors went to the Detroit Tigers who chalked up a mark of .261 to displace the Boston Red Sox as the latter dropped to seventh place in that department after leading for three consecutive years.

Yankee Homers

Although minus Joe Di Maggio and other members of their peacetime powerhouse, the world champion Yankees polled out 100 home runs to lead the circuit in such production for the 24th consecutive year. It also was the 22nd straight season in which the Yanks have delivered 100 or more round trip blows. Their batting percentage of .256 placed them just behind the Tigers in that category, while their 1,986 total bases and 635 runs batted in led the loop.

Rudy York, Detroit's slugging first baseman, took individual home run honors with 34, three more than his nearest rival, Charley Keller of the Yanks. York also led in total bases, 301.

For the sixth straight year George Case of Washington won the base stealing race, although he was pressed by Wally Moses of Chicago, who swiped 56 sacks to Case's 61. Case also was first in runs scored with 102.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Penn 57, Cornell 51.
Penn State 41, Washington & Jefferson 34.
Villanova 42, Princeton 40.
Oklahoma A. & M. 42, Temple 37.
Yale 39, Harvard 35.
Lafayette 43, Lehigh 30.
New York Coast Guard 46, Columbia 45.
Colgate 63, Rensselaer Poly 56.
Albright 53, Brigham Young 49.
New York 52, St. Francis 30.
Bennett Field Navy Air 47, Brooklyn Navy 23.
Stevens Tech 39, Drew 38.
Brown 66, City College of New York 61.
Franklin & Marshall 43, Bloomsburg Tchrs 42.
Connecticut 42, Wesleyan 33.
Baldwin-Wallace 35, Rochester 34.
Bainbridge Navy 62, Loyola (Md.) 34.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 44, Detroit 31.
Brooklyn Poly 51, Brooklyn C. 34.
Richmond 40, Hampden-Sydney 29.
Tufts 38, Bates 31.
Muhlenberg 53, Swarthmore 38.

South

Fort Jackson (S. C.) 57, North Carolina 53.
Kentucky 58, Cincinnati 30.
Charleston (S. C.) C. G. 52, Duke 46.
Seymour Johnson Field 53, N. C. State 33
Norfolk Naval 50, Virginia 30.

Midwest

Depaul 81, Indiana 43.
Nebraska 41, South Dakota 31.
Wisconsin 40, Marquette 37.
Illinois 39, Missouri 29.
Great Lakes 58, Purdue 52.
Minnesota 31, Iowa State 28.
Northwestern 48, Notre Dame 32.
Norman (Okla.) Navy 51, Oklahoma 29.
Moorhead State T. C. Training Unit 44, North Dakota State 34.
Camp Ellis (Ill.) 76, Prairie Shipbuilders 27.
Illinois State Normal 58, George Williams 52.
Lawrence C. (Appleton Wis.) 56, Loras 49.
Cornell (Iowa) 65, Penn State 35.
Gustavus Adolphus 43, St. Olaf 25.
St. Mary's (Winona Minn.) 54, Camp McCoy 28.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 49, St. John's 27.
Dana 41, Blair 28.
Doane 43, Lincoln Air Base 33.
Evansville 41, Louisville 40.
Wabash 42, Illinois Wesleyan 38.
Miami 74, Earlham 33.
Oberlin 52, Case 44.
Bowling Green 69, Ohio 47.
Iowa 54, Monmouth C. 29.
Akron 82, Ohio Wesleyan 44.
Central Michigan 67, Kalamazoo 29.
Western Michigan 48, Michigan 38.
Missouri School of Mines 56, Fort Leonard Wood 37.

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Baylor Astp 32, Southwestern 30.
Southwestern 57, Baylor 28.

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San Diego State 56, San Bernardino Army 10.
California 36, San Francisco C. G. 33.
Alameda C. G. 42, San Francisco A. C. 33.
San Francisco Army 36, Shoemaker Navy 28.
Los Alamitos Naval 44, Southern California 39.
U. C. L. A. 58, Redlands 39.
Occidental 68, California Tech 47.
Idaho 53, Whitman 38.
Idaho Southern Branch 61, Gowen Field 44.

'Name' Players Trail in Miami Open Golf Test

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—The tournament in which anything can happen left the name players trying to explain how Steve Warga, Jr., a Miami spare-time golfer, won the $1,000 top prize in the Miami open yesterday with a straight par score of 280.

National Open Champion Craig Wood blamed the course at Miami Springs. Veteran Gene Sarazan thought winter rules should have been allowed. Johnny Bulla, the Atlanta airline pilot, just didn't understand.

Bulla, whose final card was 38-33—71, tied for third place with Ensign Willie Turnesa, former National amateur champion, with a score of 284.

Wood has never won here in years of trying. He finished with 289 and a fifth-place tie.

"I just can't make it on the Miami Springs course," he said. "The greens are small and hard to hit. It's a tough course—at least for me."

After 20 years, the Miami open is still unpredictable. Favorites have won it handily. Sammy Snead carded a brilliant 267 in 1937. But at the height of his fame in 1930, Sarazen took the crown for the fourth straight year with 300.

He finished yesterday with that identical 300—but it left him in 20th spot.

Only Sammy Byrd made a serious bid to overtake Warga. Byrd turned on the heat coming in for a 33, and his total of 283 was good enough for $700 second place money.

Chandler Leading American League Pitcher in 1944

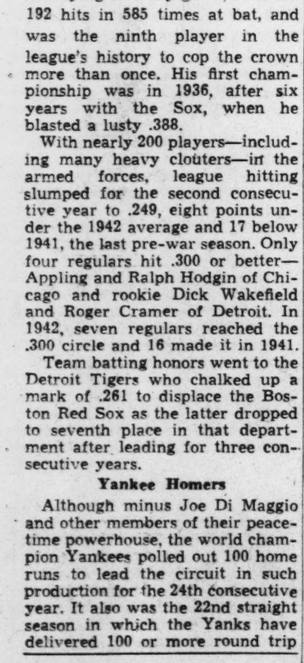
CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—With many heavy hitters doing their swinging in the armed forces, early predictions that the 1943 baseball season would be a "pitcher's year, ran true to form in the American League, official records showed.

New York's spurgeon "Spud" Chandler, the husky Georgian who received the league's most valuable player award, dominated a pitching corps which included 29 hurlers working in 45 or more innings who ended the campaign with less than three earned runs allowed per nine-inning game—the best showing since 1918 when 33 finished under the three-run mark.

Chandler won 20 games and lost only four to top the league with a percentage record of .833. He crowned this accomplishment by posting a 1.64 earned run average, the lowest in the American League since Walter Johnson's 1.49 in 1919.

Haegg Year's Best

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, Swedish runner, is 1943's athlete of the year. His eight straight triumphs on United States tracks this summer netted approximately $130,000 for the Army Air Forces Relief Society. He received 109 points in the Associated Press poll to determine a successor to Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia footballer.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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Paul Carruth

"The effect isn't good there, John. Let's try it here by the fireplace."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Are Asked to Add a Number to the City's Name on Mail to Some Cities?

The use of the postal unit delivery system or postal zones was instituted in 178 of the largest American cities in May, 1943. The list of cities has since been revised, but most of the large cities still make use of the system.

Mail on which the postal zone is added to the address can be sorted or "distributed" at least twice as fast as unzoned mail. With unzoned mail, an expert distributor with at least a year of intensive training behind him is needed to sort the mail in a large city.

This is because he must know the location of every street address in the city in order to file the letter in the proper compartment for the carrier to pick up.

If, however, the mail is marked with the proper zone number, even a "green hand" can serve as distributor, for all he has to do is pop the letter or package into the compartment bearing the zone number shown on the address.

While relatively new in the United States, zoning is not so new elsewhere. London has had postal zoning for years, as has also Europe and Canada. Moreover, the system was "previewed" or tried out in key American cities some two years ago and found successful.

It should especially be emphasized that the postal delivery unit system is not a temporary wartime measure. It is a permanent postal innovation which greatly increases distribution efficiency. The war emergency and the inroads made by the demands of the armed forces on post office personnel have, however, brought it to the fore.

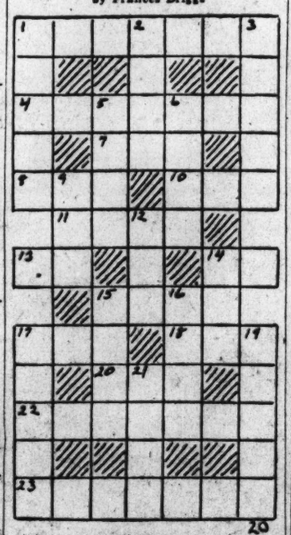
The zone number should be written after the name of the city in the address and also included in the return address. However, where you have a large stock of letterheads and printed return envelopes where there isn't room to insert the number between the name of the city and the state, the zone number may be written after the name of the state.

Business firms should place the zone number on their monthly statements.

Remember, when you use the zone numbers, you help the post office and you help to obtain more rapid and efficient handling of your mail. —W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"?
4—What do you call the chamber in a lighthouse which contains the light?
7—Over-(prefix).
8—What is a varying weight of India?
10—Possessive pronoun.
11—What do you call the deepest toned notes of musical scale?
12—What is name of a Jewish month?
14—Symbol for iron is what?
15—A border of an object is what?
17—What was once the favorite national weapon in England?
18—Spring.
20—What is a fresh-water fish of Europe which reaches a length of over four?
22—What Spanish seaport has one of best harbors in that country?
23—Shiloh and Bashere are characters in book by whom?

Down

1—What is first name of Peetham, Yankee privateersman in "Sixty Venture"?
2—What musical instrument is mentioned in "Tennessee Jubilee"?
3—According to Burns, princes and lords are but the breath of whom?
4—What is first name of Miss Wentz in Josephine Lawrence's "If Mountain Ranges"?
5—Greek myth of mythology comes from what goddess?
6—To dislike.
9—Canadian monetary is what?
13—Myth.
16—The term "free state" applies to those who do what?
18—Steven Pentecross, excavating what ancient walls shortly was growing out of the bank?
19—What was the between Sirrops and Jake?
21—Together sown is what?
23—What is a small, cultured valley?

(Answer Blank Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Calabritto (kä'-lä-brēt'-tō) —Strongest defense point on the main road to Rome.

Casoli (kä-sō'-lē) — Fourteen miles from the Adriatic, on the chief supply line of the Germans behind the Sangro line.

Castel Frentano (käs-tĕl' frăn-tä'-nō) — Italian town eight miles inland from the Adriatic Sea.

El-Khoury, Bechara (bĭ-shá'-rā ăl-kōō'-rē; -rĭ)— President of Lebanon.

Kondo, Admiral Nobutake (nō-bōō-tä-kĕ kōn-dō — even accent) — Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters.

Via Casilina (vē'-ä kä'-sē-lē'-nä) — A main road to Rome.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Changsha (chäng'-shä')— Key communications center in China, capital of Hunan Province.

Cherkassy (chĕr-kás'-sĭ)— City of the central Ukraine, on the Dnieper River.

Mogilev (mō - gē - lyôf')— Key point on the north-south railway line in White Russia.

Naxos (năk'-sŏs) — Island off the coast of Greece.

San Giorgio (săn jôr'-jō)— On the Fifth Army front, Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount; ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Wide World

Square-Rigger Sails Again

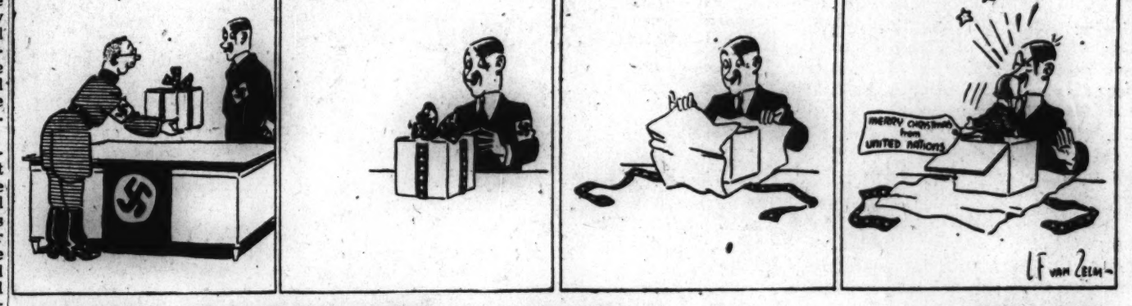
It's the bark Fox do Douro, first immobilized by the war and now restored to a regular run between Brazil and Portugal. The ship, more than 50 years old, made the run from Oporto, Portugal, to Rio de Janeiro in 50 days, with 500 tons of cargo and a crew of 31.

Today's Quotation

Dickens and Christmas

I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time. . . . I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!—CHARLES DICKENS

NEWS ITEM~ A CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCE FOR HERR SCHICKLGRUBER



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Opportunity* By RODGERS

"Hey! Wake up!" I barked to Sponge this evening-
"Huh! What's the matter?" she meowed-
"Nothing's the matter," I wagged, "I just didn't want you to miss this."
"This - what?" she asked -
HOLY NIGHT
HOLY NIGHT
Rodgers
"This opportunity to hear how a Christmas carol should really sound," I told her-

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Neatly Disposed Of* By LE PELLEY

I JUST BAKED SOME BISCUITS... WANT TO TRY ONE ?
ALL RIGHT
OOOPS... IT SLIPPED !
?!
BONG
I'm SORRY I DROPPED IT ... NOW YOU CAN'T EAT IT !!
OH ME.... I WISH I COULD GET A SADDER LOOK ON MY FACE-

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Takes to the Woods* By THE HAGERS

My doorbell rang. I gave a cry As in walked Percy Goldeneye.
The shopping guide said, "Get your list! Some Christmas gifts, I'm sure we've missed."
"I'm going to the woods to find A yule log, now, if you don't mind."
"I have one at the store. I'll hold. It's made," said he, "of solid gold!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Better Atmosphere

The political weather of Washington has improved perceptibly in the last few days. The bitter winds of controversy have abated, the harsh extremes of partisanship have moderated. Possibly statesmen have been buying dolls or toy planes. But the major change seems to have centered around the President's return and the warmth of Washington's welcome.

Some of the circumstances of Mr. Roosevelt's homecoming turned the thoughts of politicians and people into a more appreciative attitude than Washington has known for many moons. Not only had the President completed a tremendous and dramatic journey; ordinary folk recognized that he had had a dextrous hand in the improved prospects of British-Russian-American-Chinese collaboration. Gratitude for the President's safe return was undoubtedly accentuated by the disquieting reports about Mr. Churchill. Many Americans suddenly remembered that their President labors under a physical handicap which his buoyancy so often hides and that his pleasure in such a trip as this covers a considerable courage and fortitude.

Fortunately, this new consideration for Mr. Roosevelt personally and as the Nation's leader in the war and peace planning may have more than temporary effects. It comes at a time when those closest to the firing line on the home front were feeling that something must be done to re-unite the country. Moreover, Congress had begun to feel a backwash of public disapproval against its recent exhibitions of backbiting and irresponsible subservience to special interest blocs which want inflation.

One cannot say that in face of the coming election, the improved atmosphere can be maintained. But no interest, no partisan advantage can be so great as the need for teamwork to win the war and the peace. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will respond to the welcome he has received by conciliatory gestures of his own.

The plan for him to report to Congress on Cairo and Teheran has not been carried through, probably because he would have had even more difficulty than Mr. Eden did in reporting to the House of Commons to find anything significant to tell which is not also secret. But the President might call in the committees of both Houses of Congress which deal with foreign affairs and take them into his confidence on the peace-plans part of the conferences.

Sooner or later it is going to be necessary for the President to align the leaders of Congress with his peace planning. On their side the leaders of both parties in Congress would find it politically wise as well as patriotic to take a larger view of the Nation's needs at this hour. The people can do their part by thinking less of petty annoyances, personal profit or partisan prejudice and more about getting on with the job of winning the war and establishing a firm peace. A little more appreciation for the other fellow, a little more recognition of what is being done right, will help in both tasks.

An "E" for Eating Houses

Among the many agencies which, with a minimum of fanfare, are efficiently aiding the United Nations' victory effort is the American restaurant. Few people think of the erstwhile quiet café as having a hand in turning out ships, planes, and blockbusters, but that, in supplying sustenance to wartime workers, is just what it is doing.

While the war has, especially in defense areas, brought restaurants unprecedented business, it also has created problems for their owners, including food restrictions and labor shortages. One has only to read the "Help Wanted" columns of the larger newspapers to learn how serious the situation is.

Although there has been a sharp increase in the wages of restaurant personnel, and although prices of foodstuffs have mounted, many eating places continue to serve palatable meals at moderate prices.

In addition to serving a small army of defense workers, restaurants provide an oasis for the family when ration points have been expended injudiciously—and this creates another problem for the proprietor. In military centers, by furnishing employment for wives of servicemen, it enables them to be longer with soldier-husbands. With a few "chiseling" exceptions, restaurants are performing a wartime service that rates an emblematic "E."

New Freedoms

Women have assumed new responsibilities today and they look forward to a share in the new freedoms of tomorrow.

Already, in many parts of the world, women are increasingly conscious of the need for improvement in their legal status. British feminists are up in arms over a recent decision of an English court denying the right of a married woman to keep for herself any money she might save from her household allowance or from lodgers in her home.

They were also stirred over another ruling by an English judge asserting that a husband as master of his house has the right to decide who shall cross its threshold and to deny his wife the privilege of guests of whom he does not approve, even though they be her relatives.

In Canada, the Provincial Council of Women at Toronto recently decided to make a study of the law of 1882 covering the financial status of married women, with a view of having it amended to suit present conditions.

Australian women are considering an appeal to their Government for a weekly endowment for wives on the ground that economic independence promotes better citizenship, while a dependent economic status denies liberty, opportunity, and justice to the home-maker.

In the United States, the Equal Rights Amendment is before Congress, and women in many States still seek removal of legal restrictions.

But no freedom comes just for the asking. It has to be won. Women must be prepared for these new responsibilities that they aspire to assume. They must learn not to demand equality on the one hand and to take advantage of their sex for special privileges on the other. But these war years have seen proof of the progress of women and an increased confidence in their capabilities. The right reward will follow.

Retribution at Kharkov

The gallows at Kharkov, where three Nazis and a Russian have been hanged after conviction of war crimes against the Russian people, throws a dark shadow across any hopes Nazi war criminals may have entertained as to their future. The mills of the gods are grinding as fine as ever, but not so slowly.

For war criminals who had counted on a repetition of history to save them from justice, Kharkov is a grim spectacle indeed. It alters the usual concept of war-guilt trials which envisaged these as an exclusively postwar function.

Trials and executions like this at Kharkov lessen the possibility of war criminals' escaping because of a general postwar reaction among the peoples: a let-down from war tensions, a willingness to let bygones be bygones, an eagerness to forget the war, or apathy in the face of so great and protracted an agony as the trial and executions of thousands of human beings.

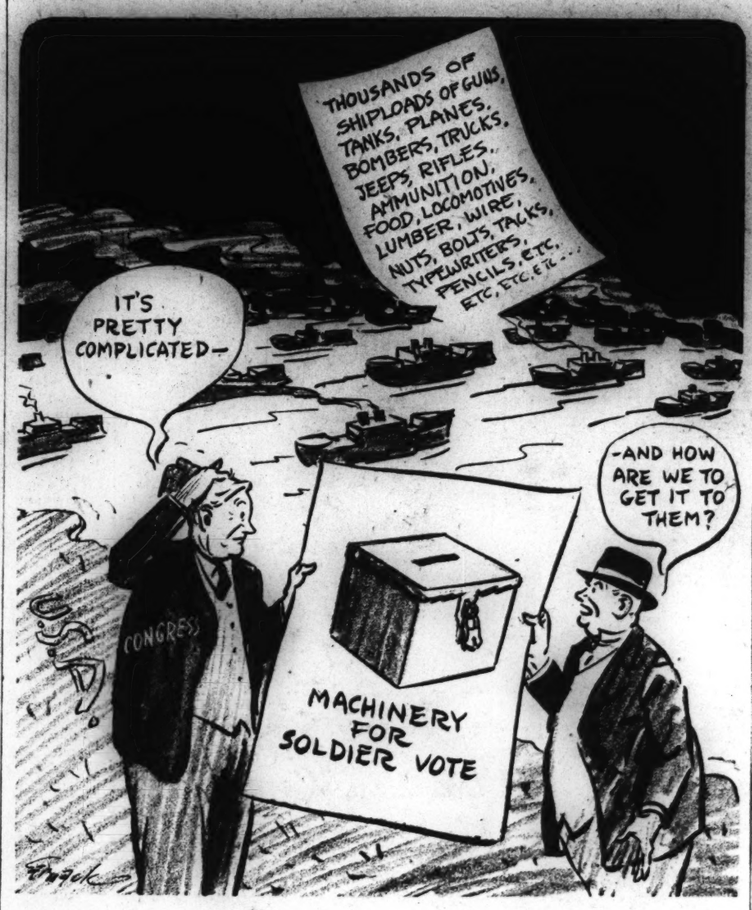
The dispatch with which the Russians have punished persons convicted of atrocities is inspired in part by determination to avoid some of the postwar conditions which might militate against retribution. The Russians can remember as well as anyone the Allied promises to punish the criminals of World War One, the strange aftermath in which the German authorities and peoples joined in declaring that program of punishment to be merely a frenzy of hatred against Germany, and the sequel in which only the merest handful were convicted.

Moreover, the Russians seem intent upon establishing a direct connection between the crimes committed on the field and the policies of the Nazi regime. This would help to explain the otherwise curiously detailed and dramatic confessions obtained from those convicted, reminiscent in some respects of confessions which appeared in the mass trials some years ago.

These statements show the convicted as immediate agents of atrocities approved and even directly ordered from above. The Kharkov executions thus seem intended to set precedents for dealing with war criminals: their trials need not await the end of the war, and the execution of those directly involved will not absolve others whose responsibility may seem less direct but whose policies dictated brutal methods of warfare against innocent populations.

Whether they restrain further brutalities or not, the hangings at Kharkov will be grimly noted not only among Nazi officers on the fighting fronts but by their superiors in Berlin.

Too Big for Them?


THOUSANDS OF SHIPLOADS OF GUNS, TANKS, PLANES, BOMBERS, TRUCKS, JEEPS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION, FOOD, LOCOMOTIVES, LUMBER, WIRE, NUTS, BOLTS, TALKS, TYPEWRITERS, PENCILS, ETC. ETC. ETC. & SO ON...
IT'S PRETTY COMPLICATED—
-AND HOW ARE WE TO GET IT TO THEM?
CONGRESS
MACHINERY FOR SOLDIER VOTE

G. I. Laundry, Southwest Pacific

By Capt. Homer A. Dye

Water, water all around this island of the Southwest Pacific, but nary a washboard!

Our battalions moved out in good order, so it seemed, and in full confidence that we had everything we needed to set up housekeeping at the unknown destination ahead of us. Across the gangplank, and half way round the world, and over the mountains to an island seashore of a Pacific paradise. And then we experienced a terrific strain on the well-known Yankee ingenuity.

Not a washboard—nor reasonable facsimile thereof—to our name!

Clothes do get soiled, especially when an outfit is carving battalion areas and a parade ground out of the jungle. And there are such things as formal guard-mounts and inspections, that must be met with clean sun-tans. Clean sun-tans for a soldier at inspection are mighty important, don't you forget it. With clean sun-tans on, and with shoes shined, and the brass belt buckle polished, the soldier has that much-sought-after swank. He is as full of self-confidence and spirit as a Christmas turkey is full of sage dressing and oysters, and he can look an inspecting officer in the eye and toss a load of it right at him.

* * *

It might be mentioned here that the inspecting officer is an extremely skeptical person, entirely set in his ways, who is always sure that there is something wrong somewhere. He packs a dirty look around with him as he goes up and down the line on his fault-finding tour. He might also give voice to some disagreeable remarks on occasion. The only answer to the remarks is "Yes, sir!" or "Very well, sir!" But when it comes to a mean glare, the buck private who is full of self-confidence can dish it out as well as take it—that is, if his sun-tans are clean. Without this faith in himself, we cannot expect him to win the war. So you can see for yourself that it is imperative that there be washboards among the battalions.

Regular laundry service, of course, is the answer, the approved solution. But our battalions just simply didn't have a fully equipped steam laundry in its table of basic allowances. And it has been so long in the American Army since individual serve-yourself laundry work has been a necessity, that washboards as an item of equipment have gone the way of the powder-horn and the cavalry saber. True, there are scrub brushes and G. I. soap available in every latrine in every camp, garrison, and cantonment back home. In most of them also is a flat board under a faucet, whereon the soldier's garment may be laid and scrubbed, just in case the enlisted man, exercising the rugged individualism that is allowed him, may choose to launder his own, and spend the difference in riotous living.

* * *

But out here in this Pacific paradise, the only running water is the mountain stream that meanders through the village of tents before it mingles with the blue waters of the pretty bay sheltered behind a foam-flecked coral reef. The water of this brook is cold, and it is hard—so hard that when you try to make a lather in it, you get a slimy mess like Little Miss Muffet's curds and whey. The whole camp has been divided into two schools of thought as it tries to whip this problem. One school has the hit-it-a-lick-and-hang-it-up-to-dry creed, and the other follows the let-it-soak-awhile doctrine. Each faction, realizing its limitations, is tolerant enough not to take a holier-than-thou attitude at the expense of the other. It is, rather, an entirely humble, soul-searching inquiry for pure, scientific truth. The let-it-soak-awhile doctrine admittedly is tainted with a negative element of procrastination, without achieving anything of positive value.

Although we could do with some washboards, the mere lack of tubs has not embarrassed our battalions. Steel oil-drums have been attacked with acetylene torches and bisected neatly; longitudinally for boilers, and diametrically for tubs. Then, too, there are any number of salvaged five-gallon tin cans, in which the dried onions and the desiccated spinach are shipped to us by the quartermaster. The No. 10 tomato cans are useful for dipping water out of the creek, or for transposing quantities of water from tub to boiler, or vice versa. Another use for the No. 10 can is to nail it to the end of a sawed-off mop handle or a baseball bat—vacuum-cup fashion—and churn it up and down in the boiling clothes, thus forcing the cleansing agents through the fabric. If you've ever watched the washing-machine gadgets go up and down, you can realize what a tremendous wallop this device will deliver when wielded by a husky soldier who has had his quota of bayonet practice.

There are flat rocks in the stream, too, on which the garment may be spread, to receive a going-over with a stiff-bristled G. I. scrubbing brush. Smooth, wide boards suitable for this are extremely rare, and jealously guarded by the enlisted men, due to the scarcity of lumber for the permanent buildings. A splendid "work-bench" for the brush-scrubbing method is the soldier's canvas cot, which incidentally gets a cleansing in the process. In the majority of cases, the soldier himself takes occasion to help himself to a bath while engaging in the strenuous process of separating his shirt from the dirt.

The men of our outfit know by this time that the peasant women who do stream-side laundering for the travelogues and the picture postcards have had the wrong slant on their work through the centuries. They know that it is more efficient to stand hip deep with the water in easy reach than it is to squat on the bank and stretch for it.

* * *

One enterprising battalion has installed a laundry of its own to serve the well-dressed soldier of the outfit. It is in charge of a lieutenant from Alabama who has remembered the operations of the colored laundresses back home, and has blown them up to mass-tactics proportions.

Instead of a mere piddling fire under a lard can, it is a roaring blast under a battery of oil-drums, and a detail of men, stripped to the waist, fighting the good fight in a maelstrom of sweat and steam. And there are washboards—installations of heroic size constructed from long hardwood tent pegs, overlapped and spiked into place to afford a corrugated surface. All that this laundry plant needs to make it tops is a means to do the ironing. True, there are any number of electric irons brought out here in the sublime faith that electricity follows the flag—but an electric iron in this paradise of the Pacific is about as useful as a can of oil in a forest fire.

So the thing to do is merely to souse the duds in the rinse, shake them gently to remove the gravel, tadpoles and water moccasins, and hang them up without wringing, to dry. Wringing the garments wrinkles them, and the drying turns the wrinkles into permanent waves. And another thing—be sure to rinse all the soap out. Otherwise brown streaks will stain the fabric.

So the battalions look pretty snappy in their nice clean sun-tans when they fall in for parade—long lines of bronzed faces and shouldered rifles perfectly aligned, and the high-flying flag ready to be lowered for retreat. Not the starch, and the spit-and-polish that some outfits have in the land of laundries; but there's something rugged about the texture of khaki that has dried on a tent-rope without benefit of starch and the flatiron. At any rate, the inspecting officer in our outfit lets it get by. He has to—he isn't doing any better himself.

Mirror of World Opinion

Too Much Censorship?

The military censors who attempted to suppress the [Patton] story should not escape censure. The American people should not be compelled to get their war news from Premier Churchill's addresses to the House of Commons, or from a "scandal column" in American dailies. No one is suggesting that military secrets be revealed, but no censor should be permitted to suppress a story merely because he wouldn't like to see it in type. — *Labor*, organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Do the Soldiers Get the Vote?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Congress will begin its usual holiday recess this week. If the members use this time for a little quiet reflection, it will be a valuable recess. If the American people use this time to let their Congressmen know what they're really thinking on some matters, it will be a still more valuable recess.

There are numerous important issues waiting Congressional action but there is only one transcendent issue waiting Congressional action. It can't afford to wait too long.

The transcendent issue is whether the Congress of the United States is going to rob—by plot or fear or apathy—the soldiers of the vote.

Congress put some 12,000,000 men and women in the Army and Navy and Congress has the responsibility to see that the men and women in the armed services, at home and abroad, who are eligible to vote have the facilities to vote.

Congress is not being called upon to bestow the rights of Democratic franchise upon the soldiers and sailors and Wacs and Waves. Congress is only being called upon to enable the Nation's citizen army to exercise the rights which are already theirs.

Is the Government which can force its citizens to fight to defend their democracy impotent to protect their citizens' rights to utilize their democracy?

That is the question which Congress will have to answer soon after its holiday recess.

Because the Senate has already exhibited a cynical, callous, dangerous disregard of the precious citizenship rights of the men and women in the armed services, it is well that this holiday recess is at hand to think it over. And perhaps the fathers and mothers and wives and brothers of the American fighters will help the Congressmen think it over a little.

Why has the Senate rejected a simple, uniform Federal ballot facilitating the vote of every qualified service man and woman for President, Vice-President, and members of Congress?

They talk about constitutional difficulties. They talk about States' rights. They talk about the poll tax.

Is it more constitutional for Congress to disfranchise its citizens by putting them into the Army than to preserve their franchise after it has put them into the Army?

Much of the talk of insuperable constitutional difficulties in this connection is deception and deceit.

The Senate by a vote of 47 to 5 and the House by a vote of 134 to 19 enacted a law in 1942 specifying that no member of the armed forces shall be required to register or pay a poll tax in order to vote in a Federal election or in primary contests for Federal office. There seemed to be no insuperable constitutional difficulties in 1942.

The only important difference between this legislation and the measure which the Senate conveniently spurned a few weeks ago is that the defeated act provided the means of giving effect to the 1942 law.

Why, then, was an effective soldier-vote bill defeated?

Why? It was defeated because there were too many Northern Republicans who were afraid the soldiers would vote "wrong" and there were too many Southern Democrats who didn't want so many Americans voting anyway.

I wonder if the country is going to stand for this sort of thing. The coming recess makes a good time for Congress and the country to think it over.

Of course, the Senate passed something. It didn't enact a measure; it enacted some words. It said—knowing an empty phrase when it sees one—Let the States do it, which in this instance is like saying, Let George do it.

It is a physical impossibility for the 48 States to enable the soldiers to vote. In most states, even those willing, the thing cannot be done. In 39 States the soldier voter must be registered. The absentee soldier would have to await at least six one-way trips of the mail to get his vote in. A soldier in the Far East, for example, applying to Springfield, Ill., would be reached by the mail in 16 days. Assuming no delays, the six mail runs would mean an absolute minimum of 96 days. Yet in 27 States a voter cannot apply for a ballot more than 30 days before election!

This, as 25 Congressmen rightly said in a statement this week end, is "conscription without representation."

Do the American soldiers get their vote? Do they?

The French Could Help

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Do the American people realize the strain that is being put on future good relations between the United States and France by Washington's refusal to work with the French resistance movement?

This is a serious question. Indeed, here in London lately it has assumed the proportions of one of the gravest questions of the hour. Probably that's exaggerated; I hope so. But I feel it is important for the American people to know how this Franco-American problem looks from over here.

This is not a question of being pro or anti de Gaulle. What really matters is that a large and important section of French opinion both inside and outside France is steadily being embittered toward the United States because of the refusal of American military authorities here, and their diplomatic advisors, to co-operate with the French resistance movement.

The crux of the problem at present is the clear failure of responsible American representatives in London to make use in an effective and friendly way of the liaison arrangements set up here between Anglo-American forces on one hand and the French National Committee on the other.

The most flagrant example of this liaison breakdown is seen in the fact that nearly three months ago now, the French National Committee of Liberation submitted to both the British and American governments an important memorandum setting forth French views on how to work out the matter of civilian administration in liberated areas when the Allied invasion of France is launched. Neither the Americans nor the British have yet given any reply whatever to this memorandum.

Almost six weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor published this fact, pointing out the ill effects this lack of cordial contact was having on American-French relations.

It might be thought that since the British Government also has not replied, the French would feel no particular resentment toward Americans. But members of the French military mission here make no secret about their feeling that on the British side they find far greater friendliness than in their rare contacts with American authorities, and they say the British military men have in fact indicated their readiness to go ahead when they get a green light from the Americans.

What is the answer of American military chiefs here, who are responsible for invasion preparations? So far as can be determined it is a mixture of two things: marked skepticism as to the amount of aid which can be hoped for from French resistance forces inside France; and equally marked reluctance on the part of their civilian advisors to deal with de Gaullist representatives in matters where civilian and military affairs are intertwined.

For anyone who, like the writer, has had an opportunity of discussing the status of the resistance movement inside France with a numbers of its leaders freshly arrived in Britain, this attitude is hard to understand. There seems no doubt whatever that organized resistance in France has grown to a point where its guerrilla activities in sabotaging communications, railway transportation, etc., in vital areas at the crucial moments could be of decisive assistance to the invading forces.

A French general staff, complete with liaison personnel, has been set up here for the purpose of working with the joint Anglo-American staff which is planning the cross-Channel attack. But so far the contact between the two organizations has been inadequate and infrequent.

What has impressed me about all this—and what I feel sure would strike any American who knows France and appreciates her many good fighting qualities—is that so little is required to set it right. The French here are not asking to be told the exact date of the invasion, with all detailed plans. All they ask is a little more friendly contact, a little more cordiality, a little more evidence of real readiness to co-operate.

Surely this should be quickly forthcoming, not only for the purpose of helping assure the success of the Allied invasion of Europe, but for the sake of good Franco-American relations in the future.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.